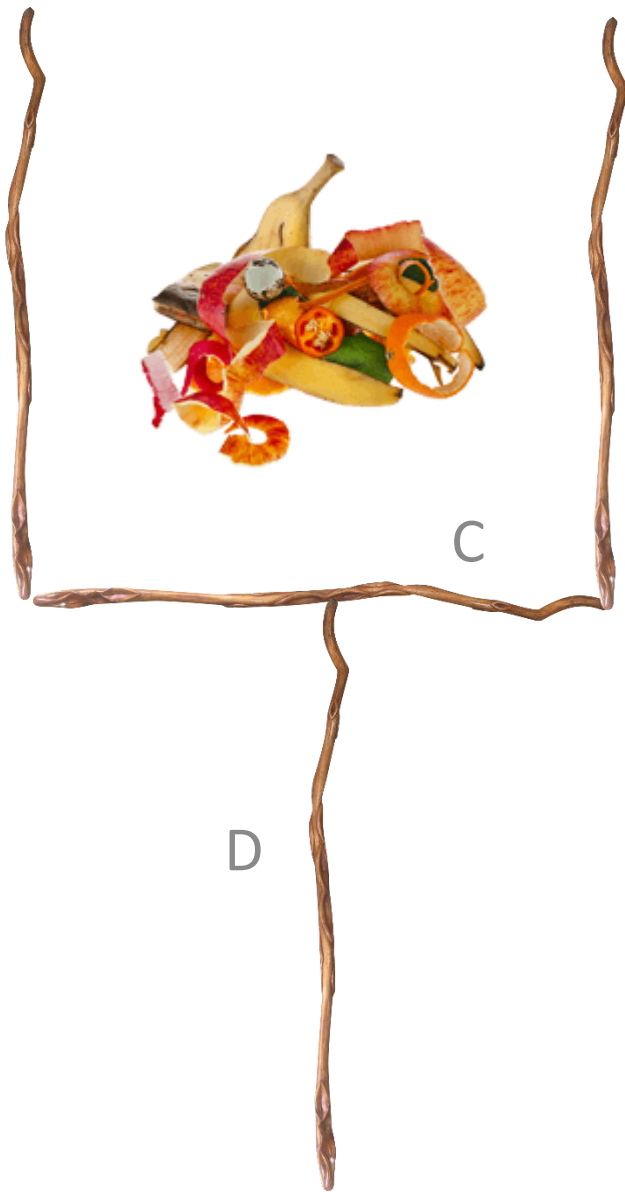


A

B

C

D

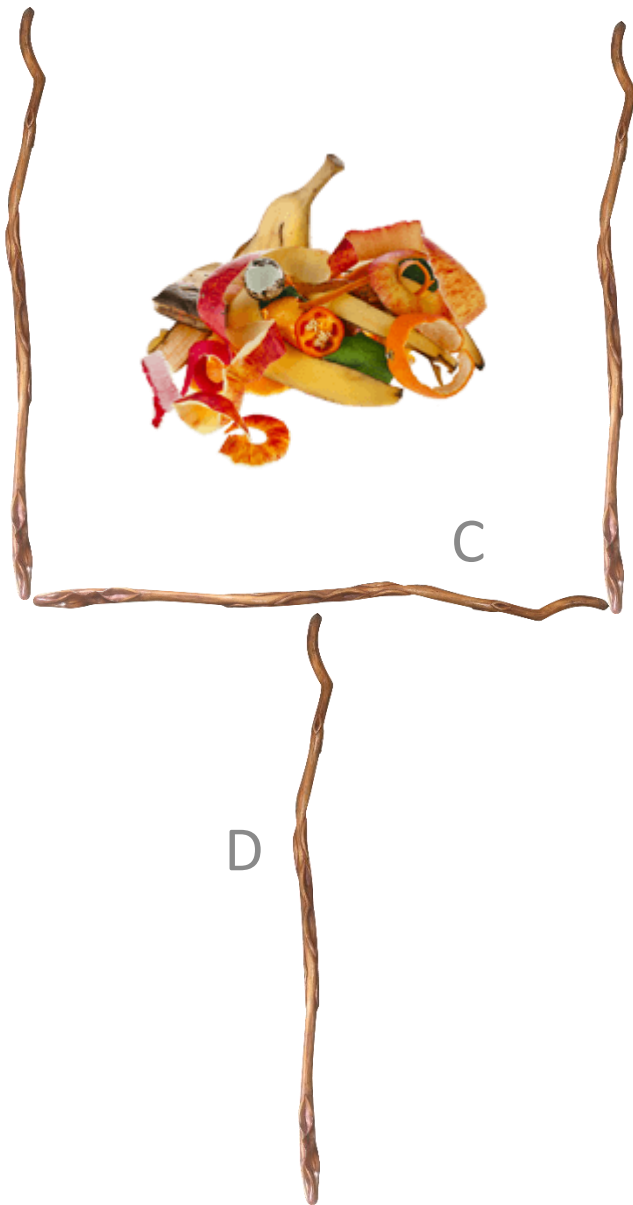


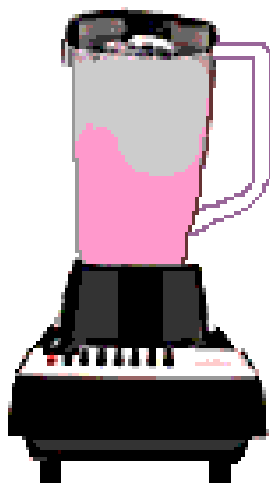
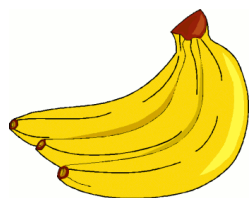
A

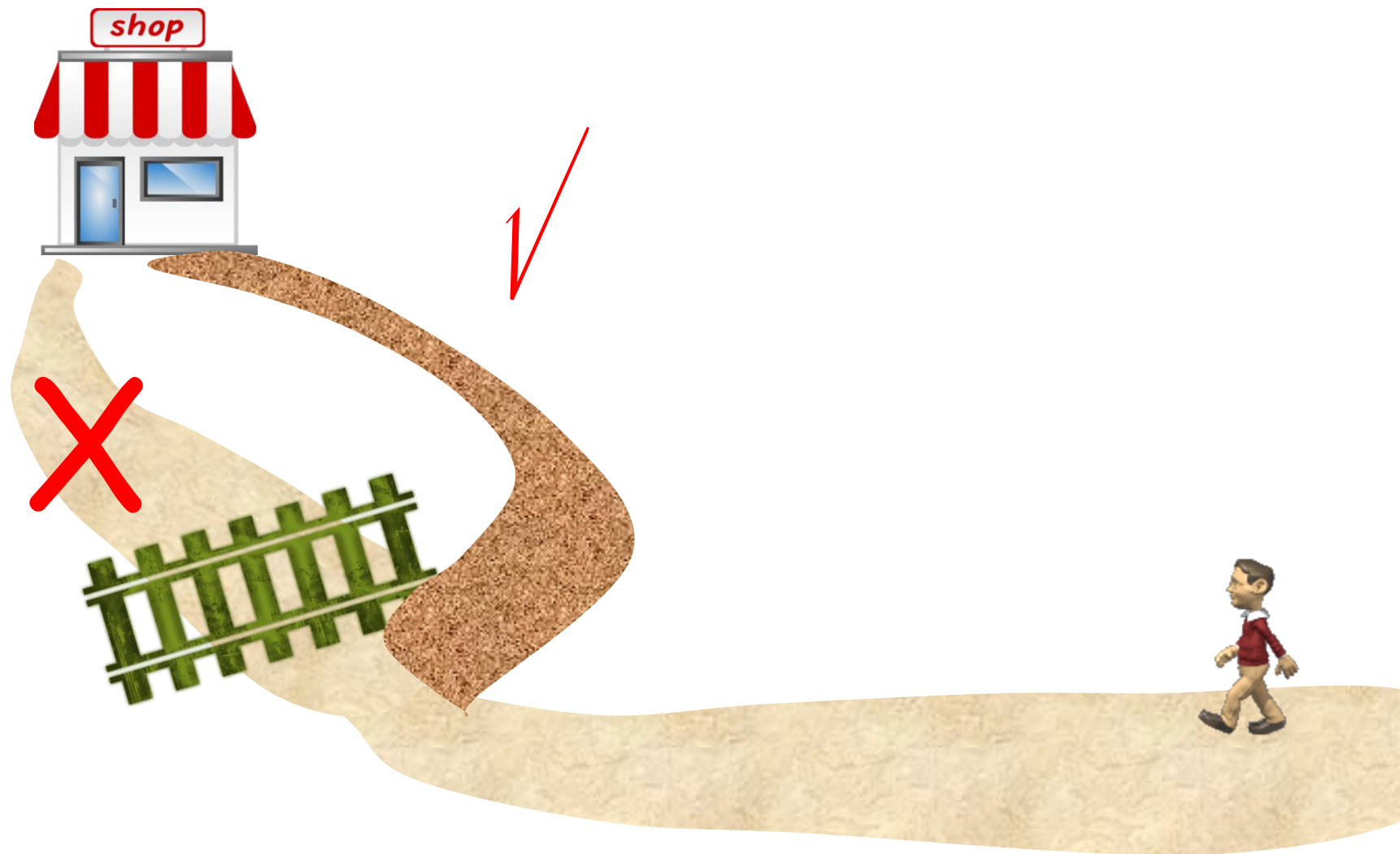
B

C

D



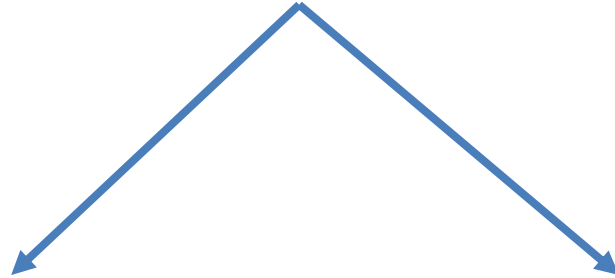





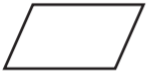

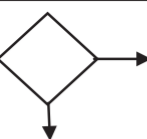
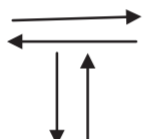

What is an Algorithm?

- An algorithm is a method to show the steps in solving a problem.
- An algorithm is a step-by-step procedure for solving a problem

Representing an Algorithm



Flowcharts

Symbol	Function
	Start or end
	Input or output
	Process
	Decision
	Flow direction
	Connector

Pseudo Codes

BEGIN - To indicate a beginning

END - To indicate an end

INPUT , READ , GET - To indicate an input

OUTPUT, DISPLAY , SHOW - To show an output

PROCESS, CALCULATE - To indicate a process

IF ... THEN .. .ELSE ... ENDIF - Used to indicate a selection

FOR – DO

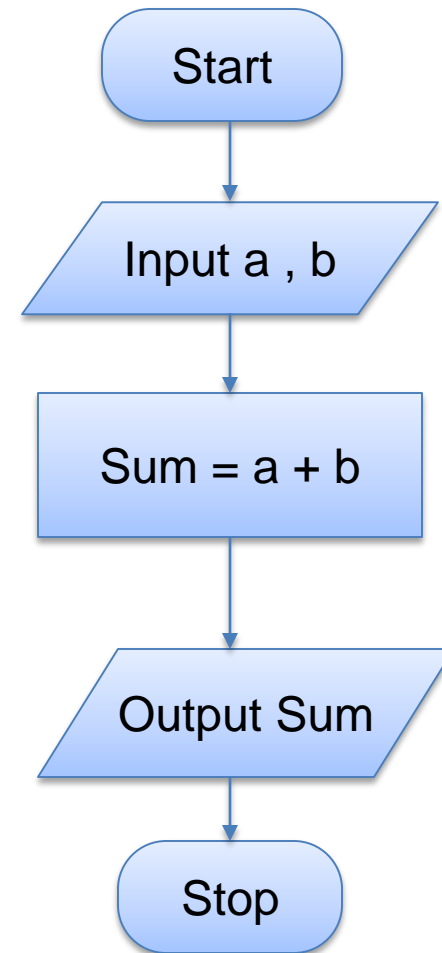
WHILE – ENDWHILE

REPEAT - UNTIL




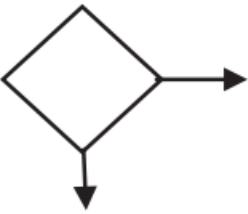
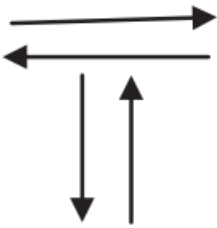

} Used to indicate a repetition

Flow Charts

- It is a step by step Diagrammatic representation of the program



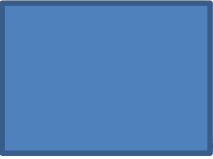
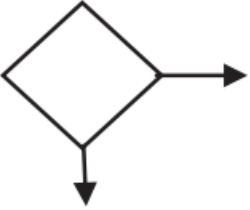
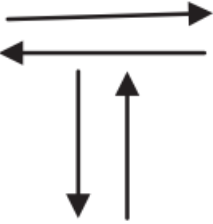



Each type of task is represented by a symbol

Symbol	Function
	Start or end
	Input or output
	Process
	Decision
	Flow direction
	Connector




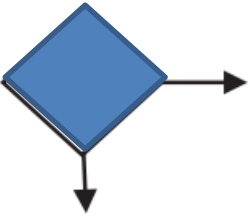
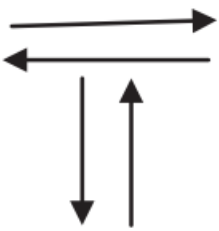



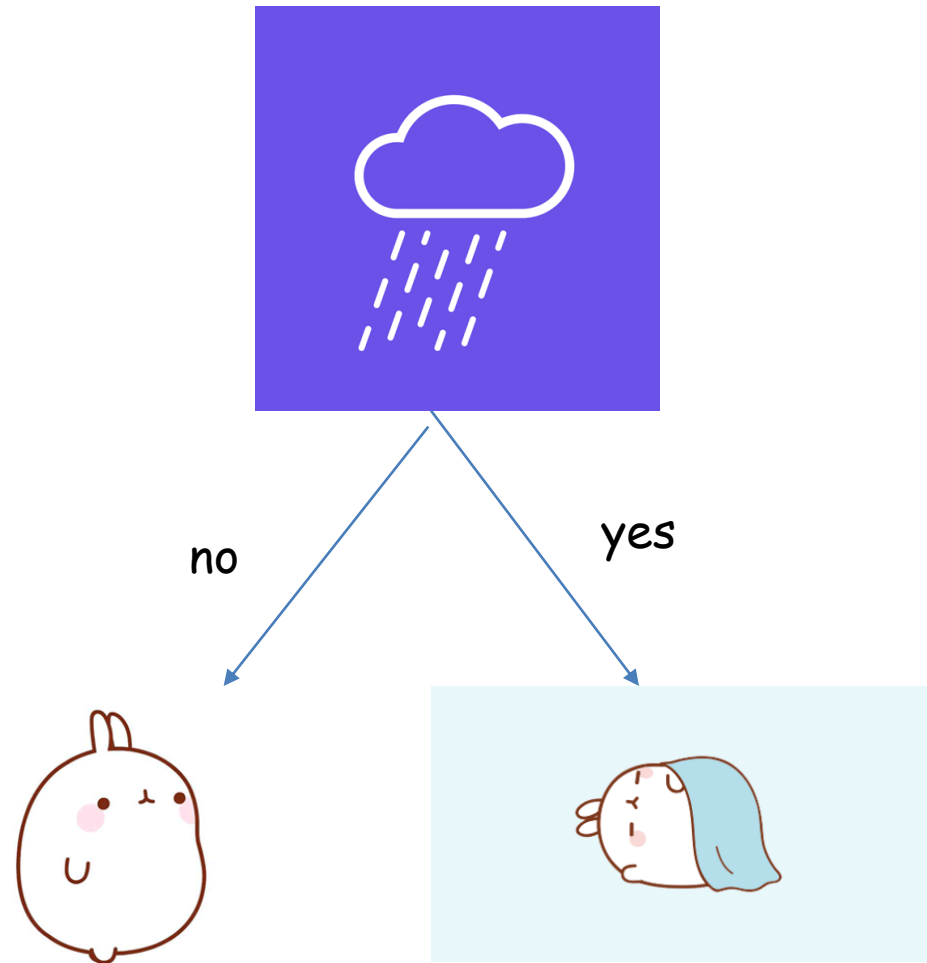
Each type of task is represented by a symbol

Symbol	Function
	Start or end
	Input or output
	Process
	Decision
	Flow direction
	Connector



Each type of task is represented by a symbol

Symbol	Function
	Start or end
	Input or output
	Process
	Decision
	Flow direction
	Connector



pseudo code

- When an algorithm is presented in simple English terms it is called a pseudo code.
- Pseudo codes are independent of a computer language.

Begin

Input No 1, No2

Total = No 1+No2

Print Total

end

BEGIN - To indicate a beginning

END - To indicate an end

INPUT , READ , GET - To indicate an input

OUTPUT, DISPLAY , SHOW - To show an output

PROCESS, CALCULATE - To indicate a process

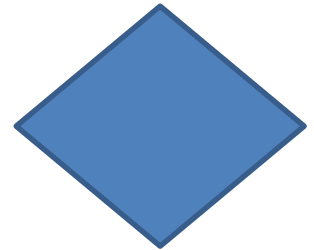
IF ... THEN ..ELSE ... ENDIF - Used to indicate a selection

FOR – DO

WHILE – ENDWHILE

REPEAT - UNTIL

} Used to indicate a repetition



The logic constructs

- **Sequence**
- **Selection**
- **Iteration**

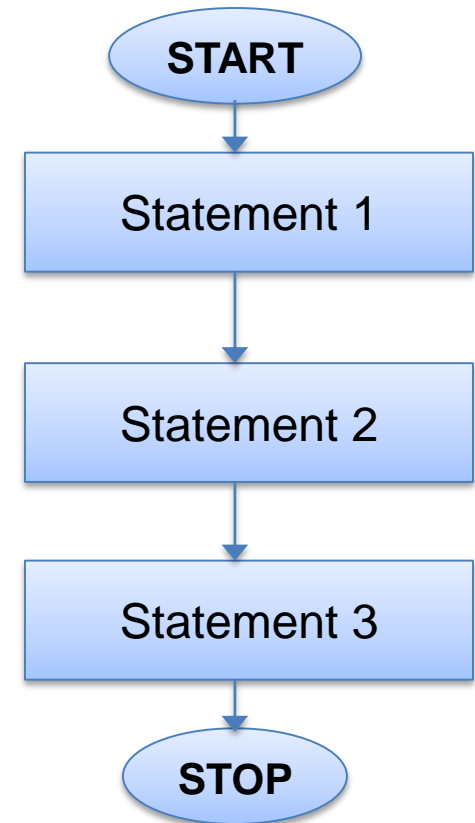
Activity

how to make fruit salad

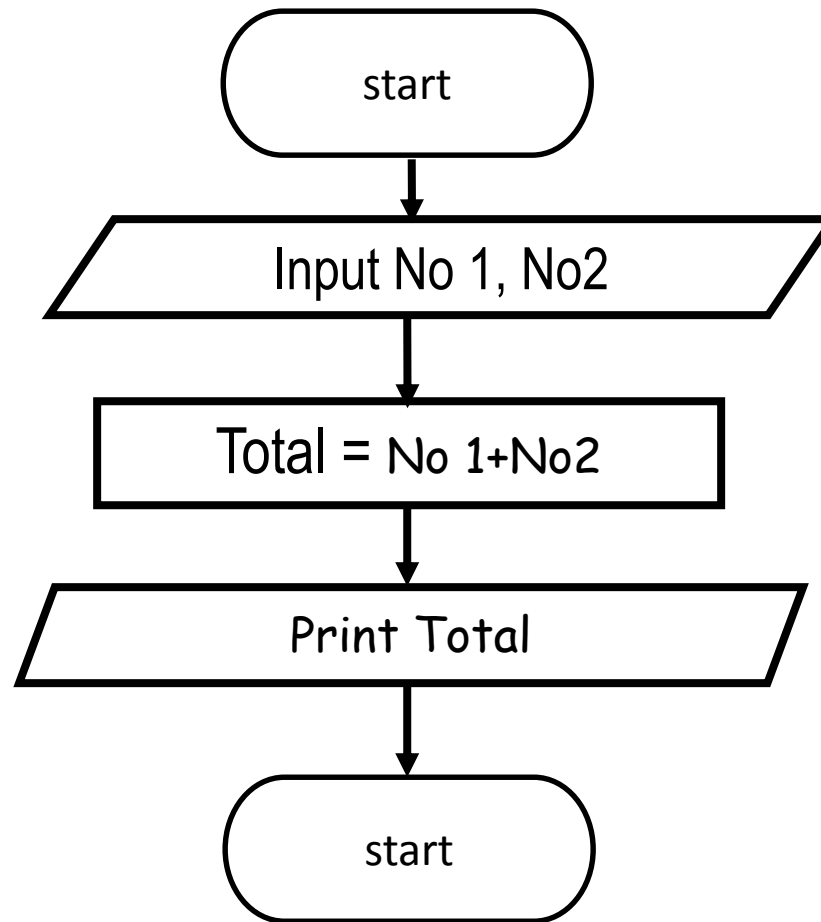


SEQUENCE

- **SEQUENCE** is a linear progression where one task is performed sequentially after another.

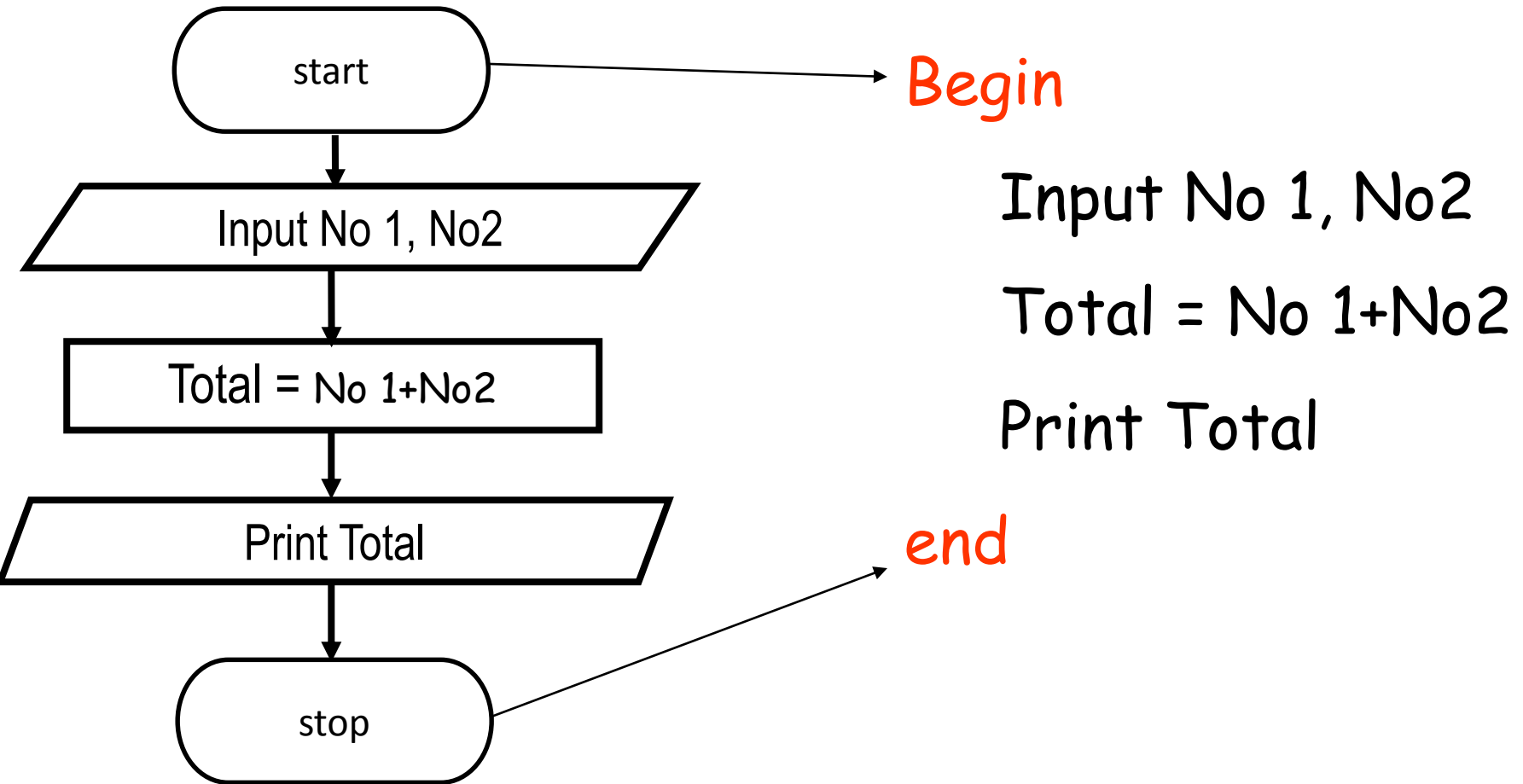


(Sequence)



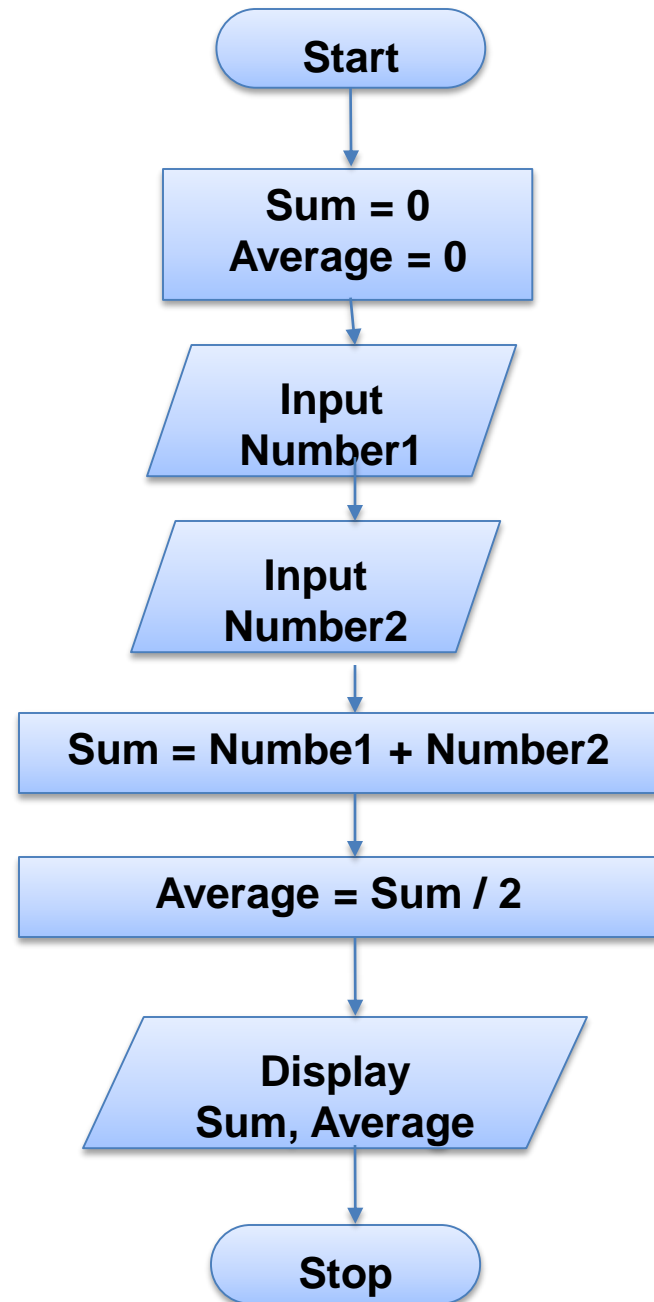
Add two numbers and display total

Add two numbers and display total

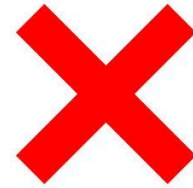


Example-1

Find the sum and
average of
two numbers



if



SELECTION

SELECTION - there may be alternative steps that could be taken subject to a particular condition

IF-THEN-ELSE END IF is a decision (selection) in which a choice is made between two alternative courses of action

(Selection) (if then, if then else, case)

Begin

Input No

if No > 40 then

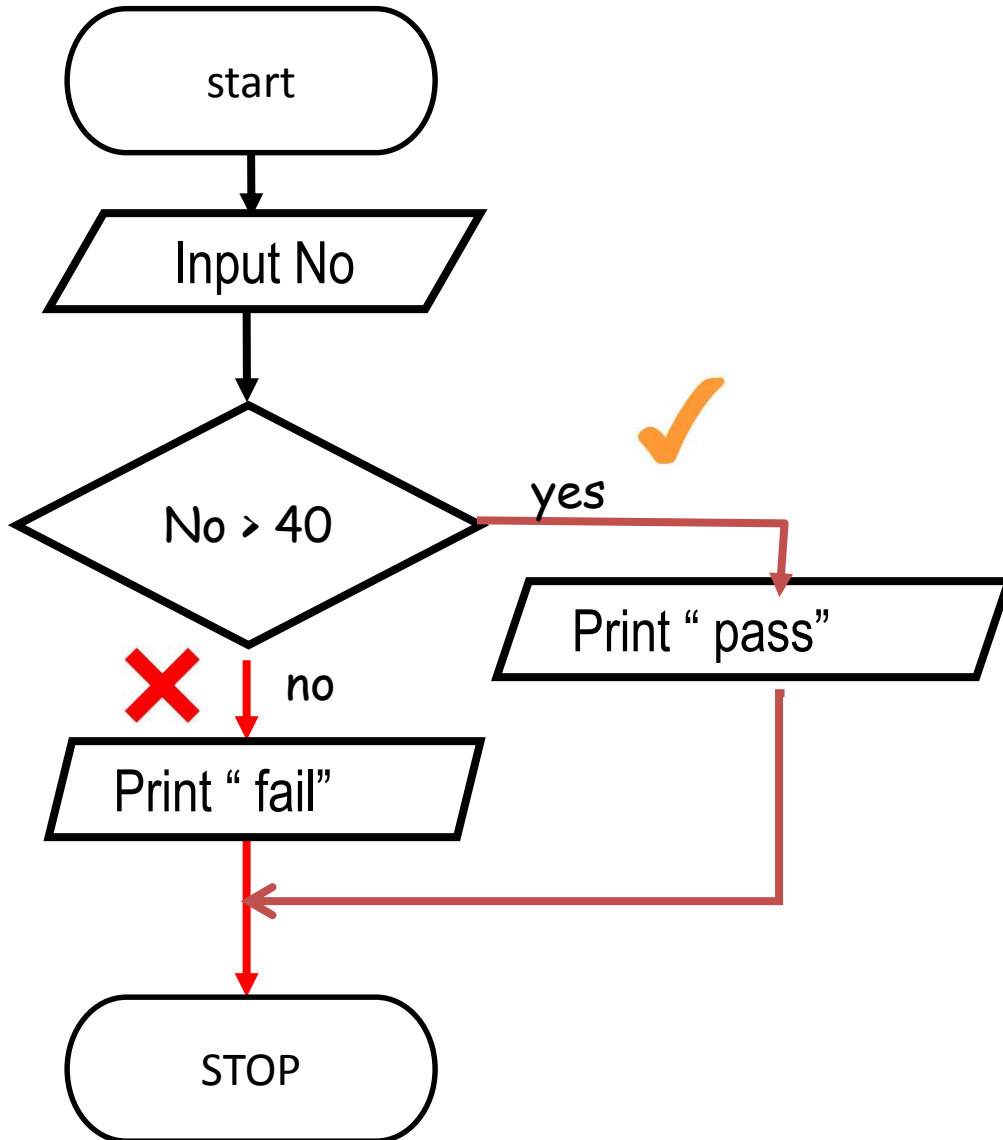
print "pass"

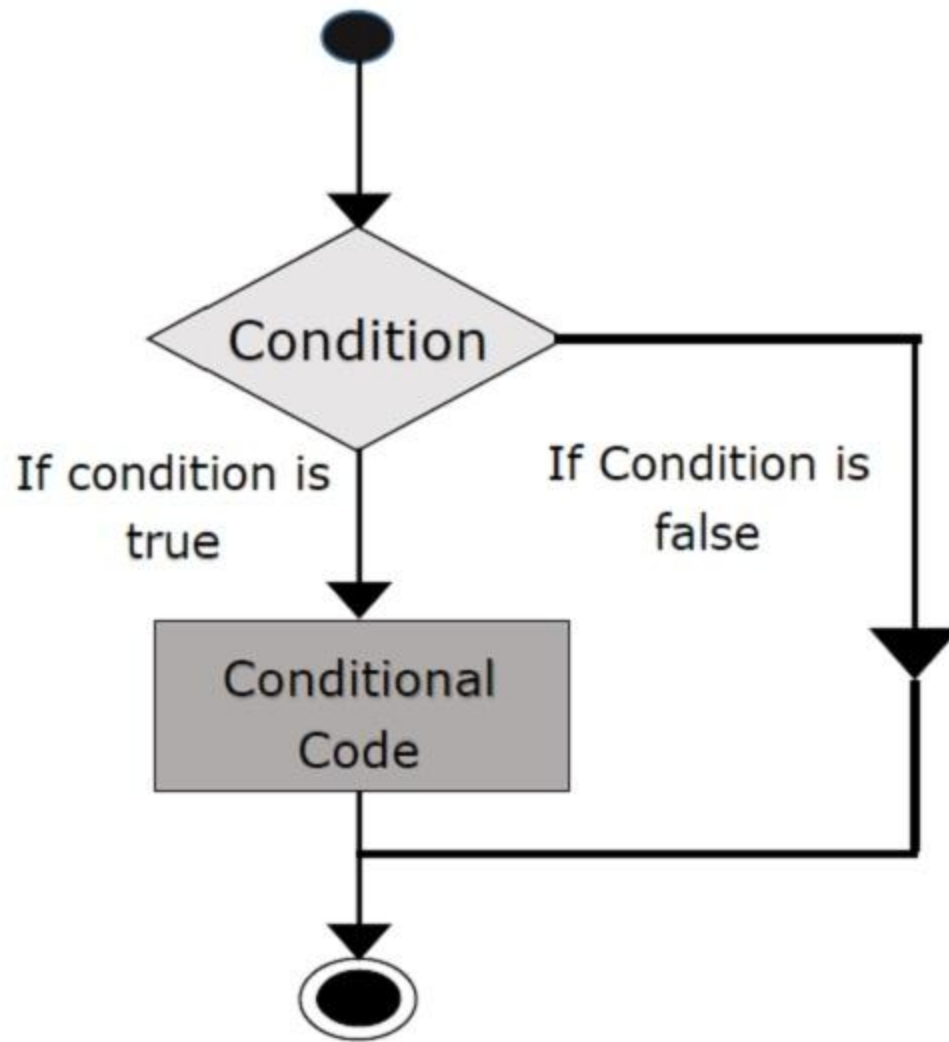
else

Print "fail"

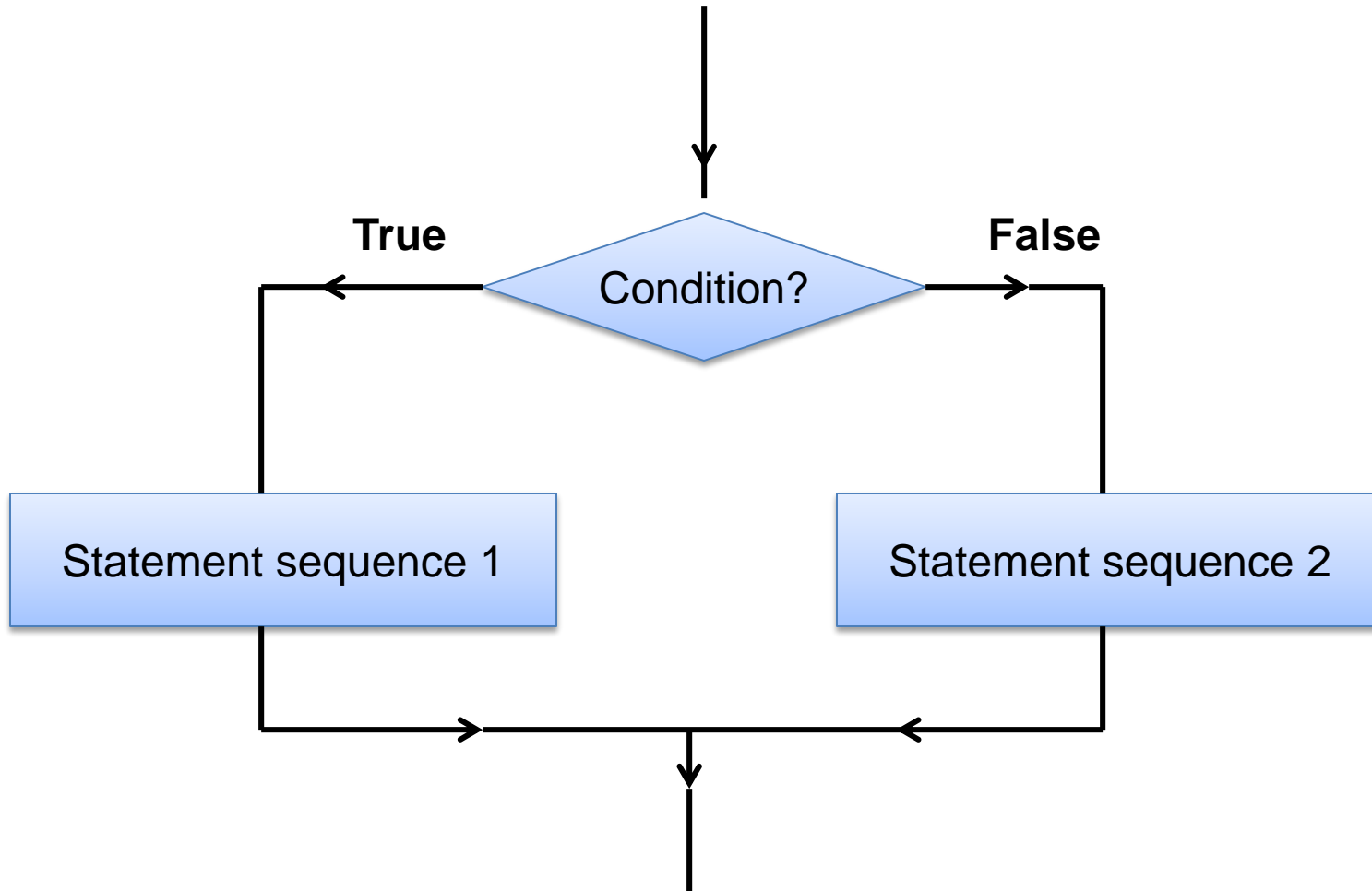
end if

End



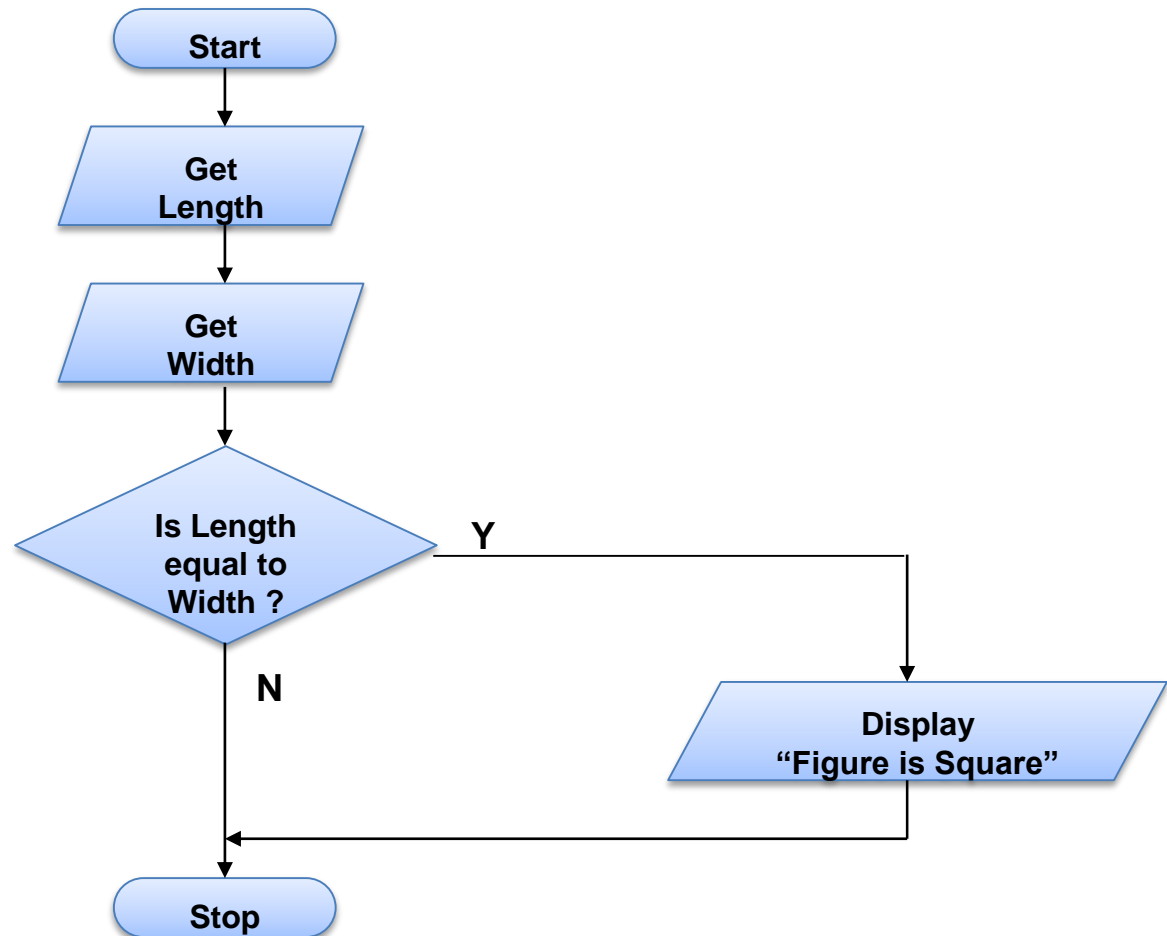


SELECTION– flow chart



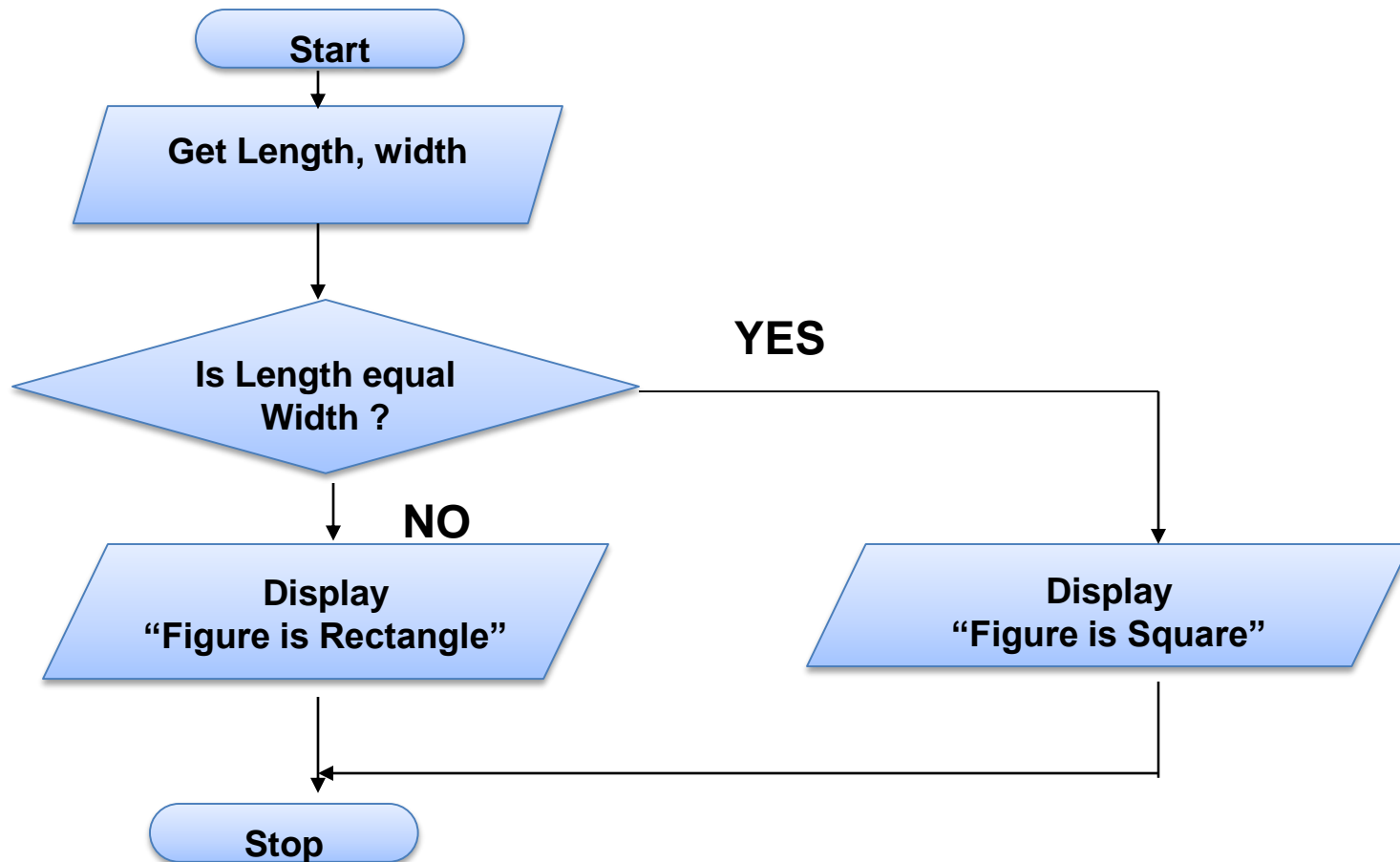
Example-2

- Input the length and width of a quadrilateral and state whether it is a square

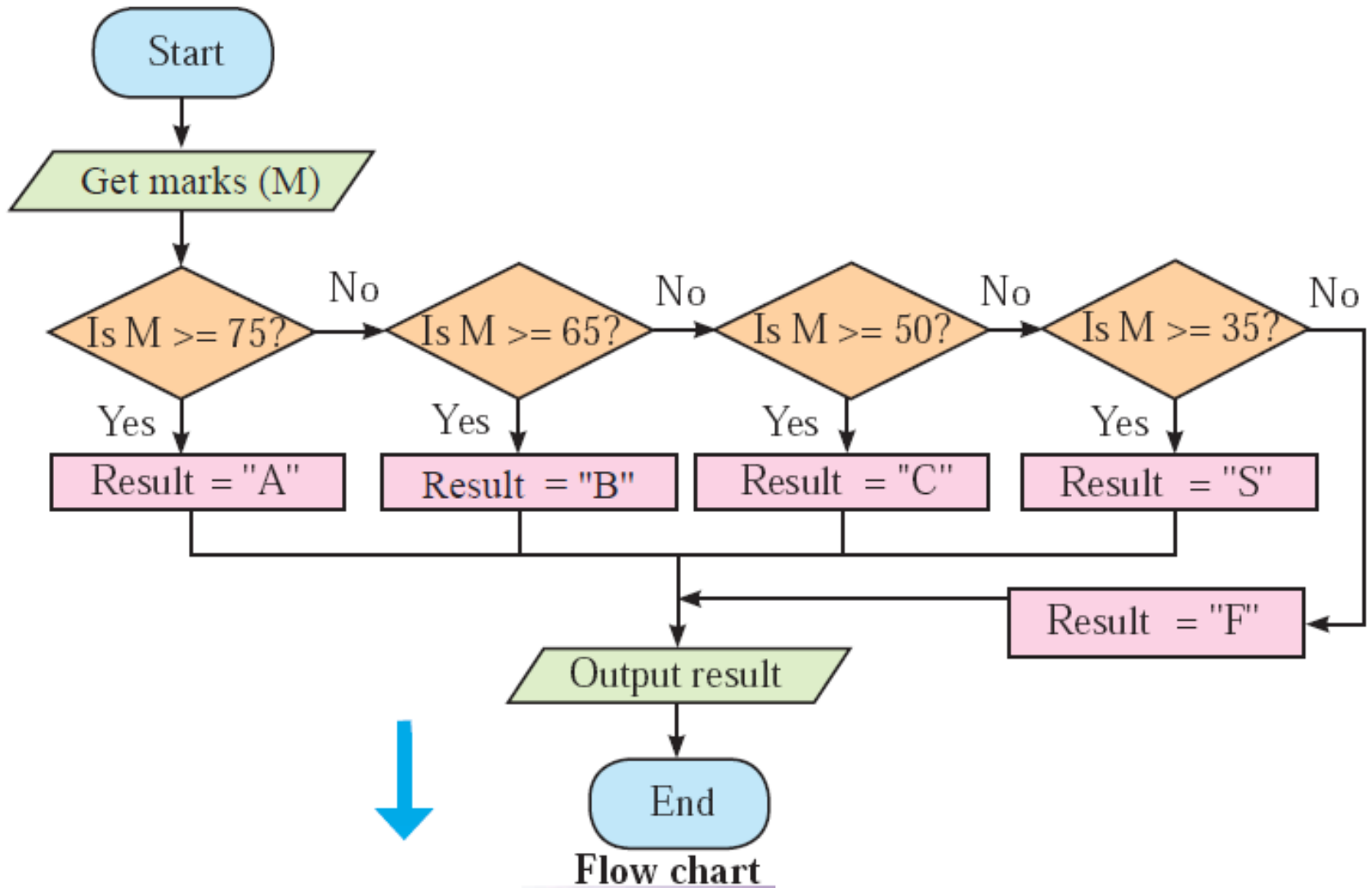


Example-3

Input the length and width of a quadrilateral and state whether it is a square or a rectangle.



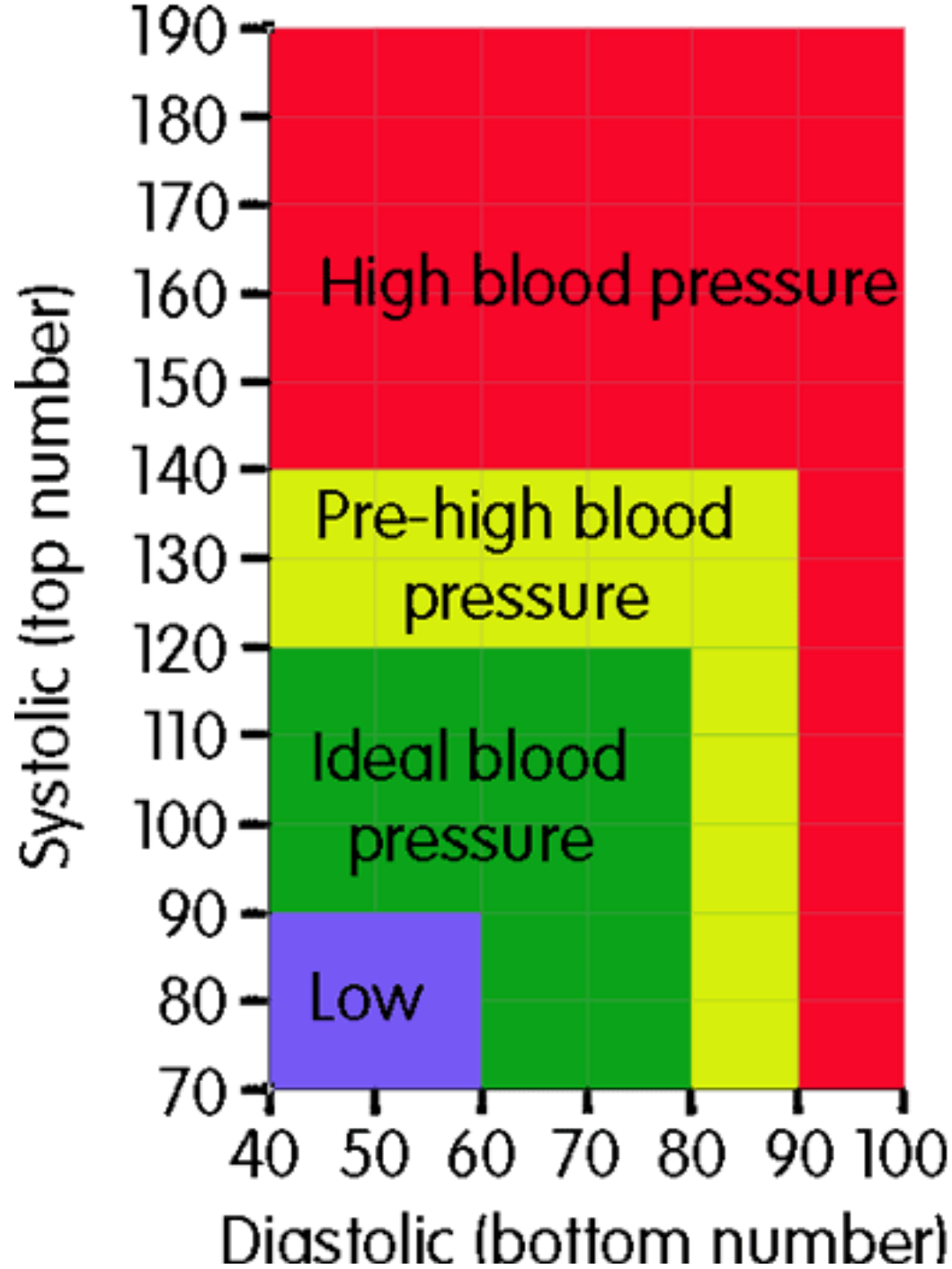
E.g. 3 - Finding the Grade when the marks scored by a student for a subject is given as input.



$$\text{BMI} = \frac{H \times H}{W}$$

BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)

CLASSIFICATION	BMI SCORE (kg/m ²)
Underweight	< 18.5
Normal	18.5 - 24.9
Overweight	More than 25.0



Cross the road



1 2 3 4 5

5

Looping

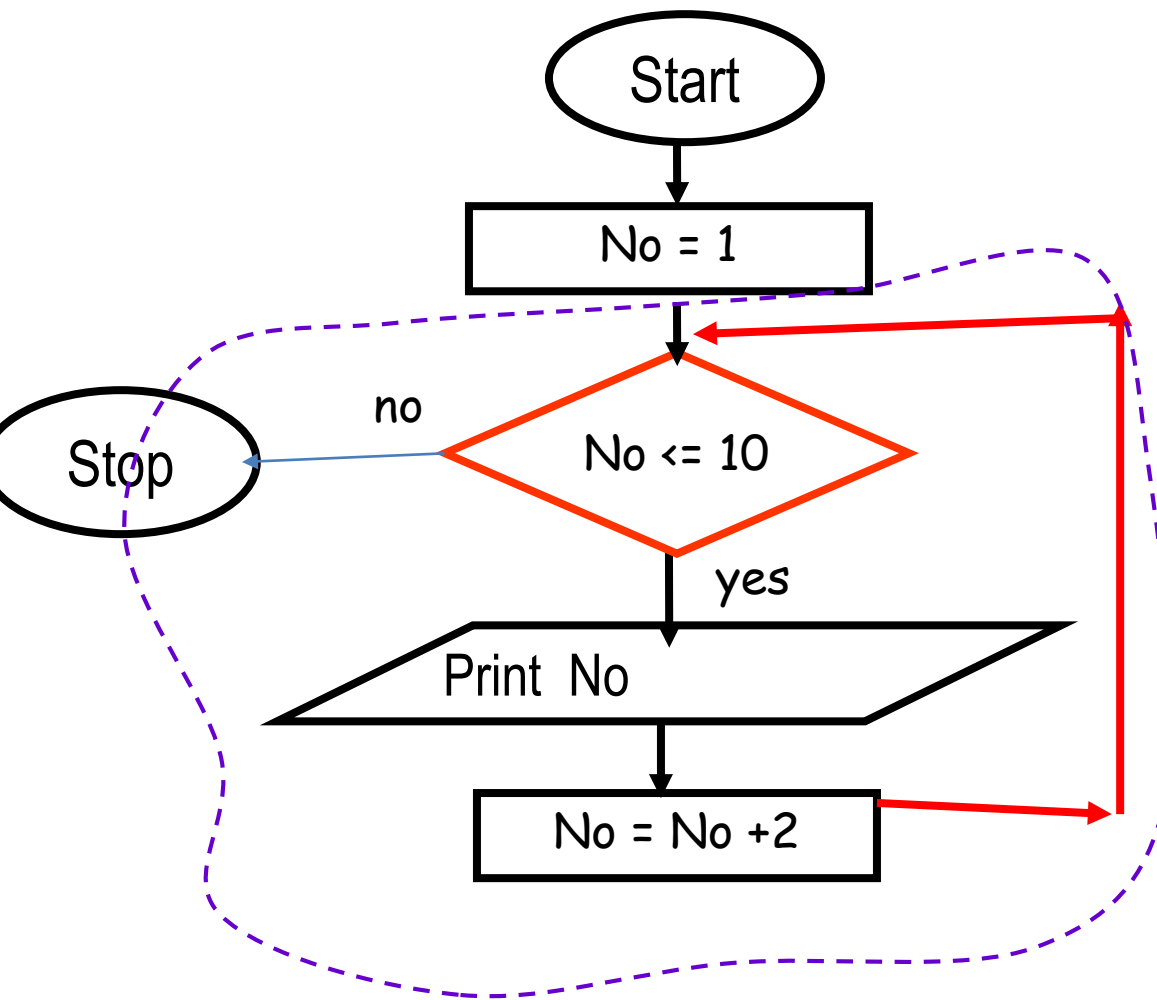
(Repetitions) (for, while, repeat)



ITERATION

- **ITERATION** - certain steps may need to be repeated while, or until, a certain condition is true
 - While
 - For
 - Repeat

Loop



Begin

No=1

while No <= 10

Print No

No = No + 2

End while

End

No

1

3

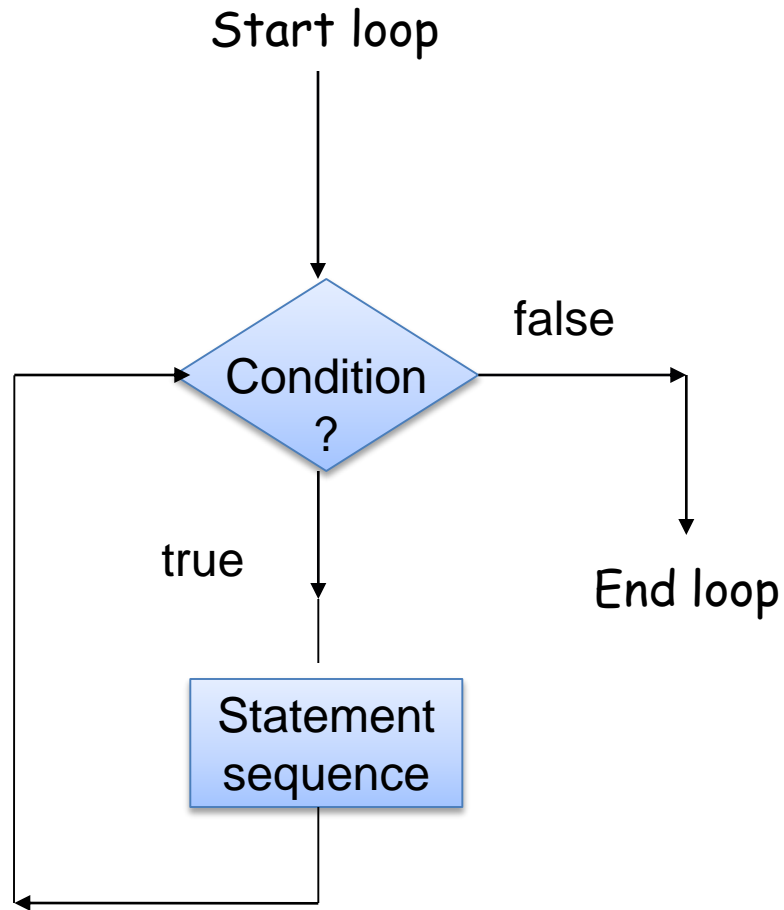
5

7

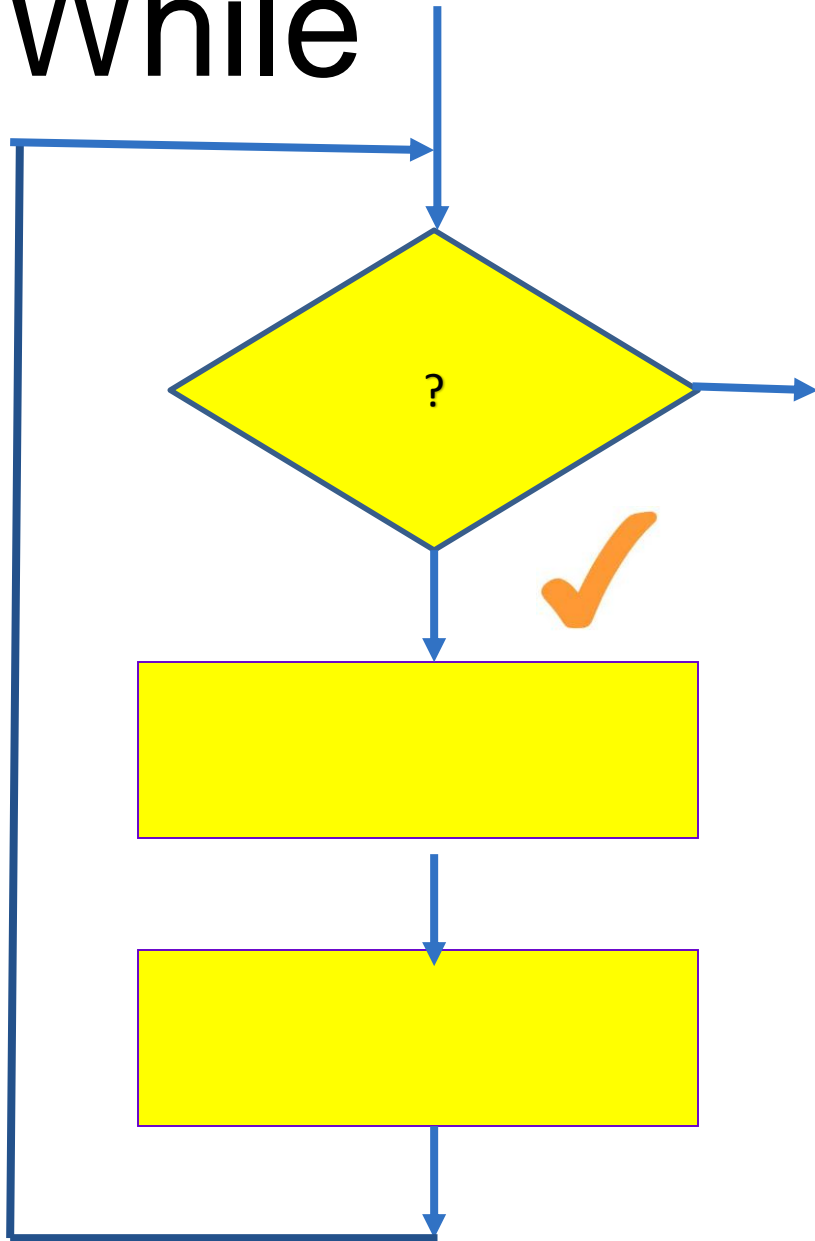
9

11

while

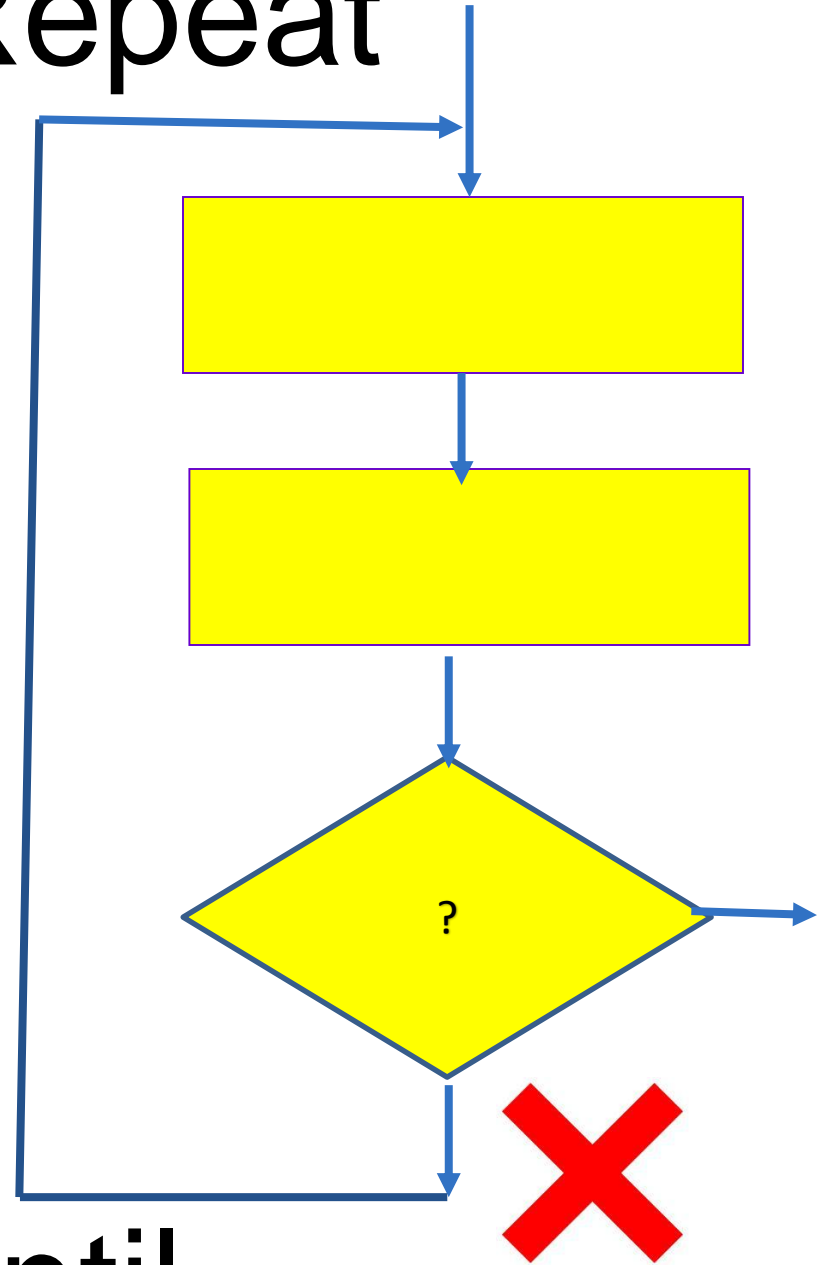


While



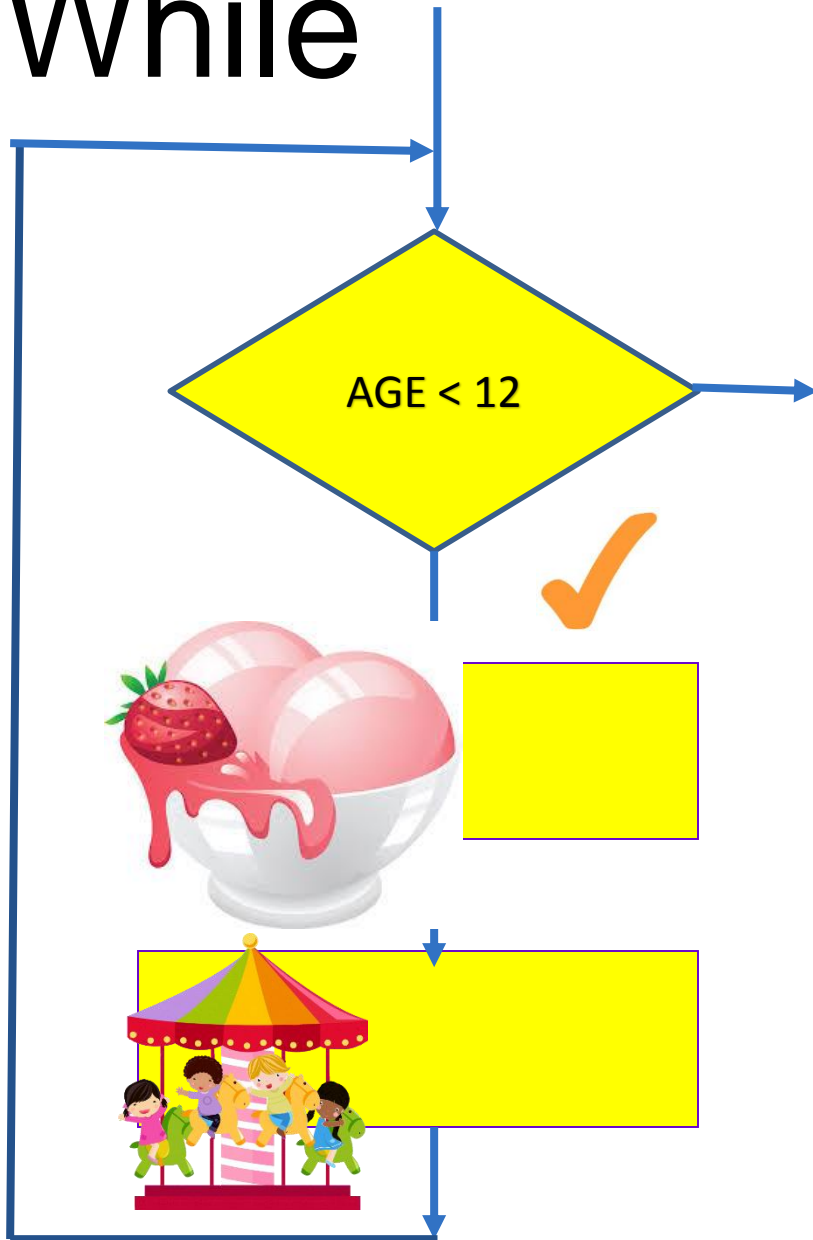
Repeat

until

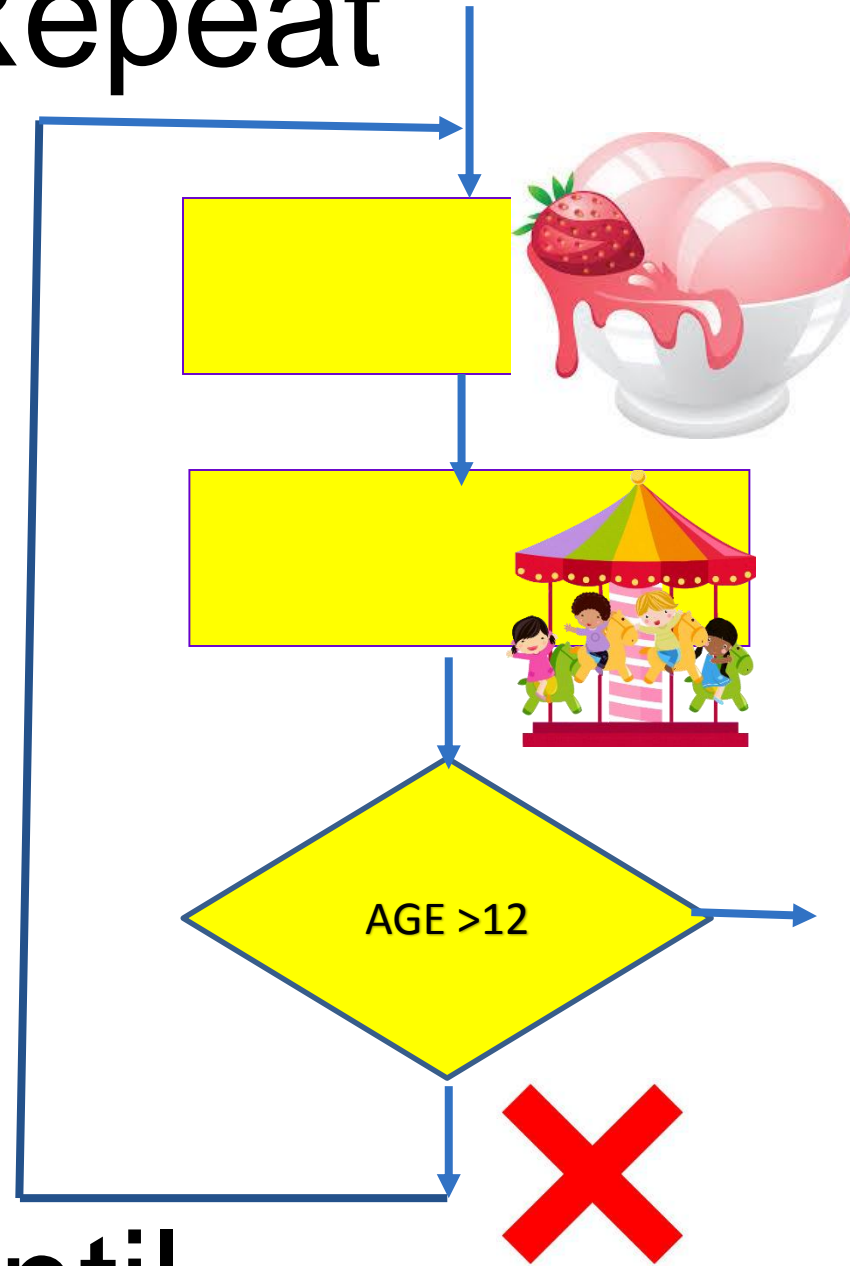




While

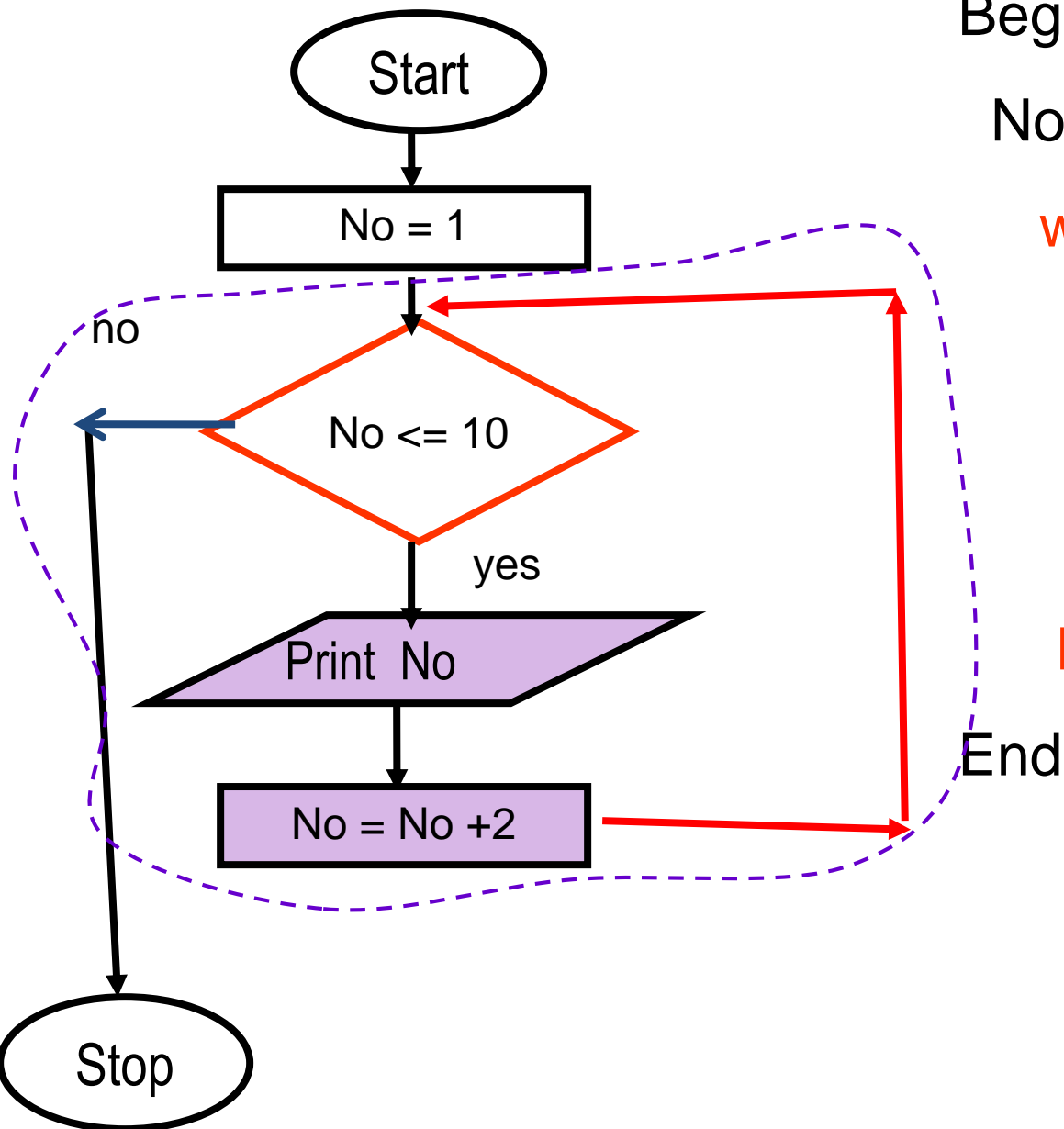


Repeat



until

Loop



Begin

No=1

while No <= 10

Print No

No = No + 2

loop

End while

End

No

1

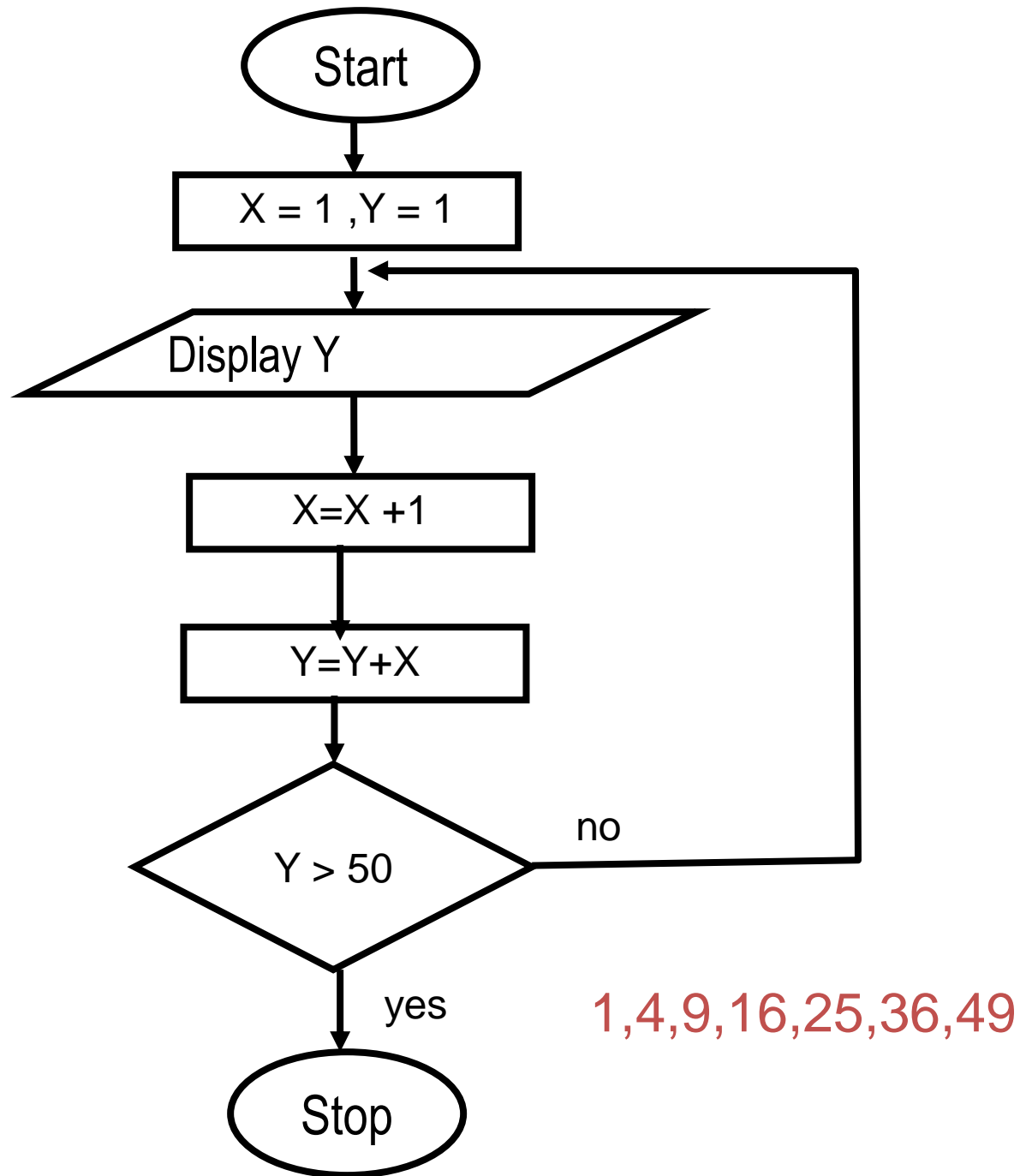
3

5

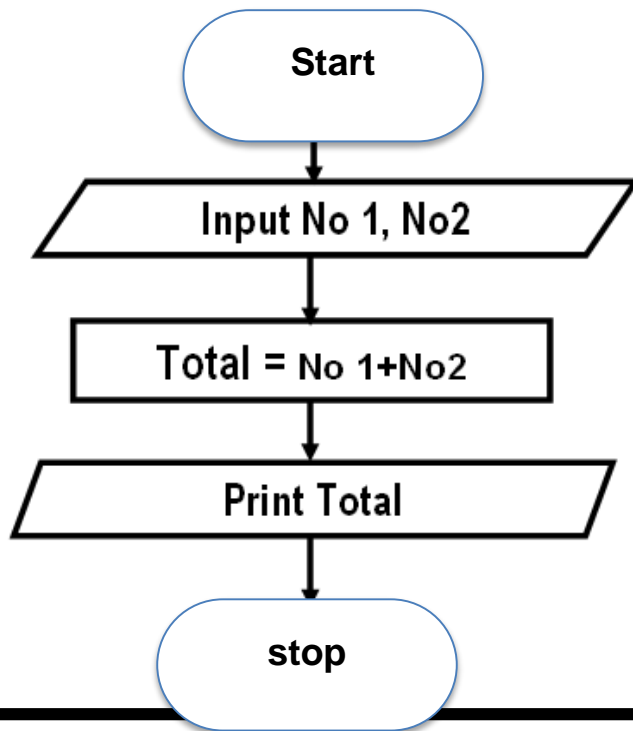
7

9

11



අනුක්‍රමය (Sequence)



Begin

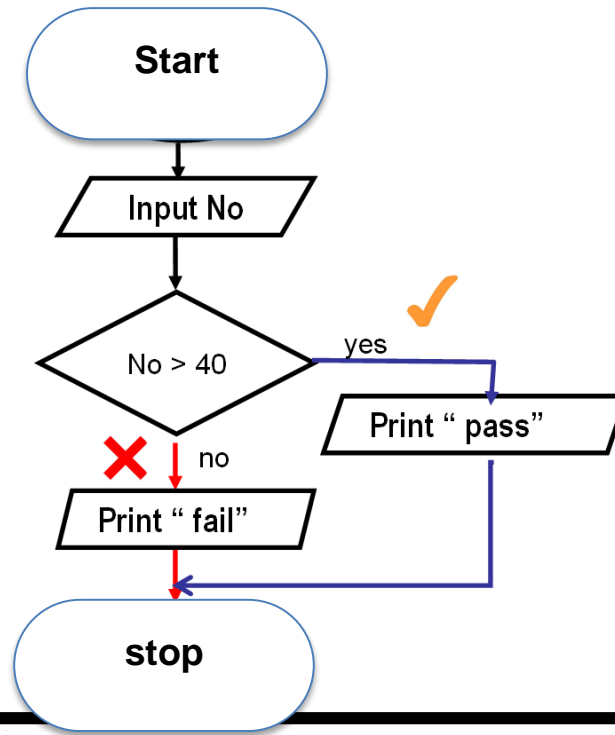
Input No 1, No2

Total = No 1+No2

Print Total

end

වරණය - (Selection)



Begin

Input No

if No >40 **then**

print "pass"

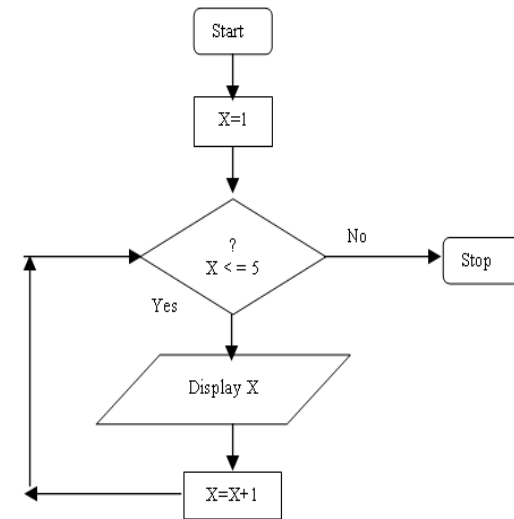
else

Print "fail"

end if

End

පුනරාවර්තන - (Repititions)



Begin

x=1

while x<=5

print x

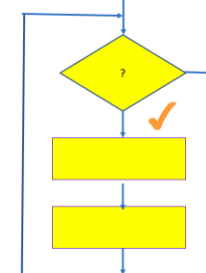
x=x+1

loop

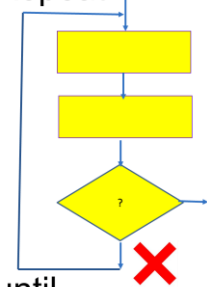
end while

end

While

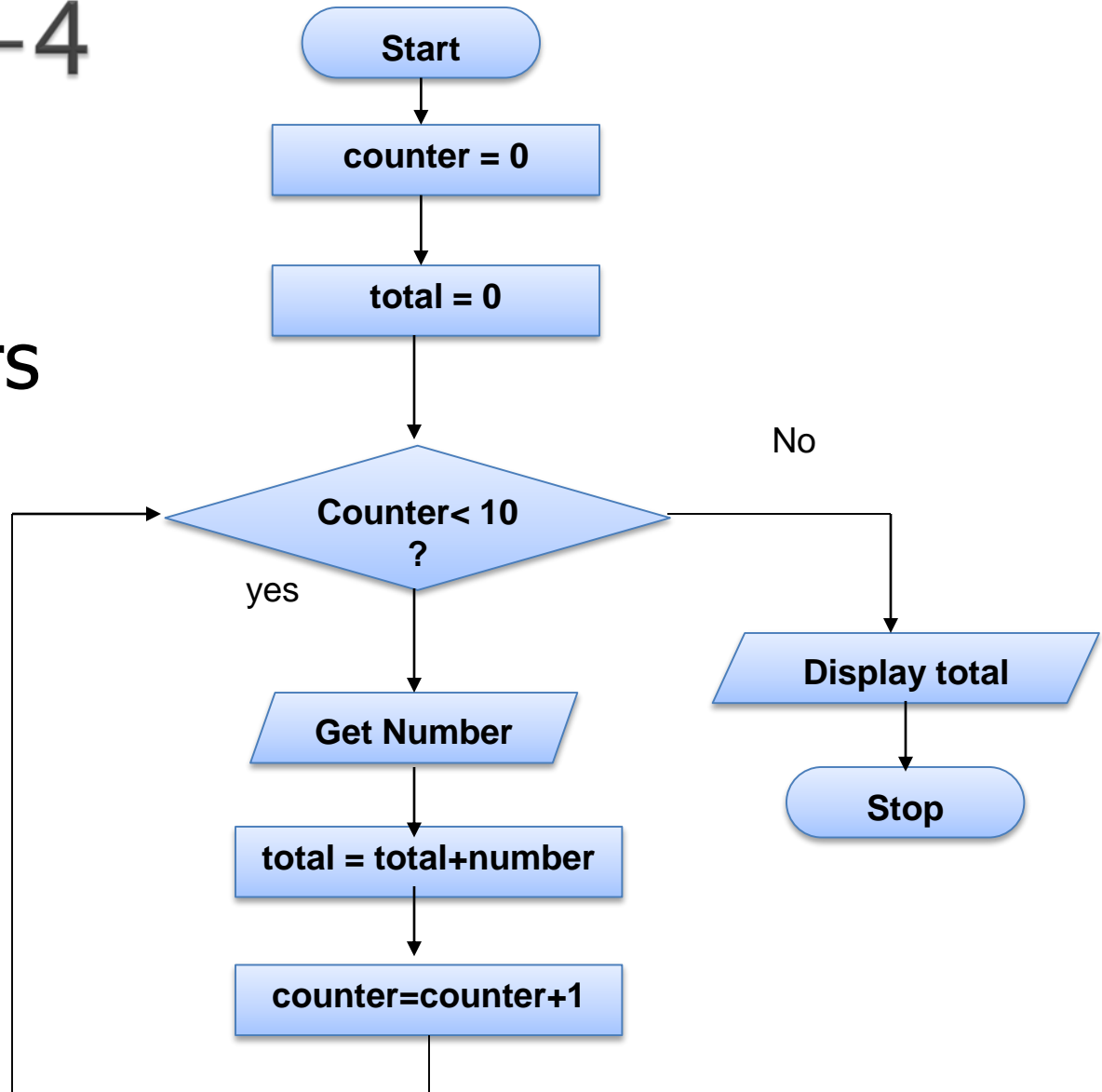


Repeat

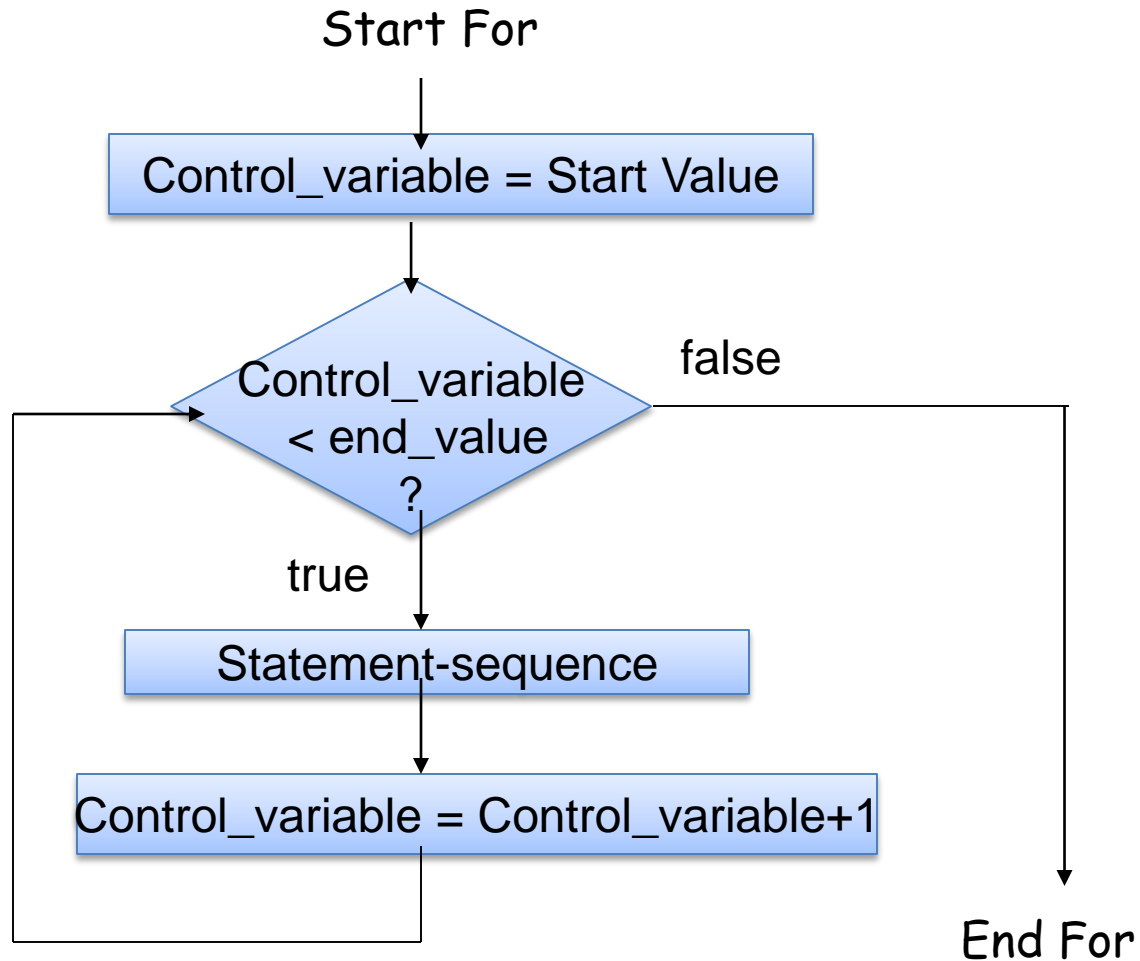


Example-4

- Find the sum of 10 numbers

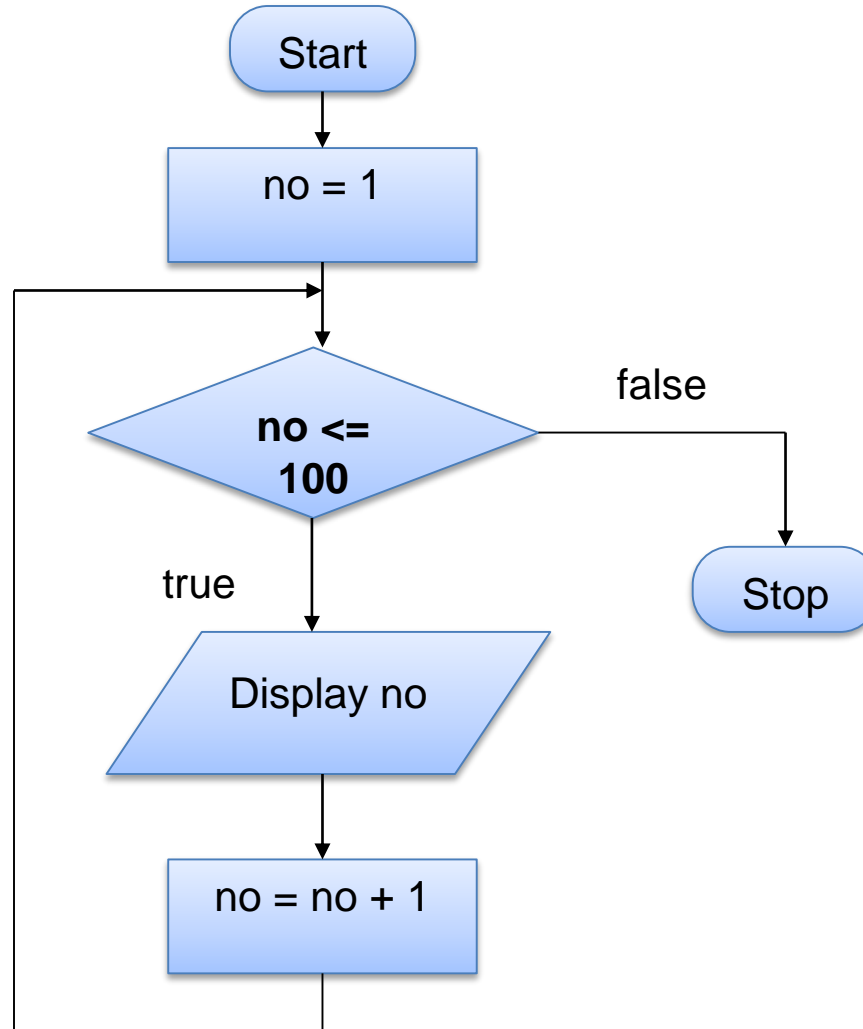


For



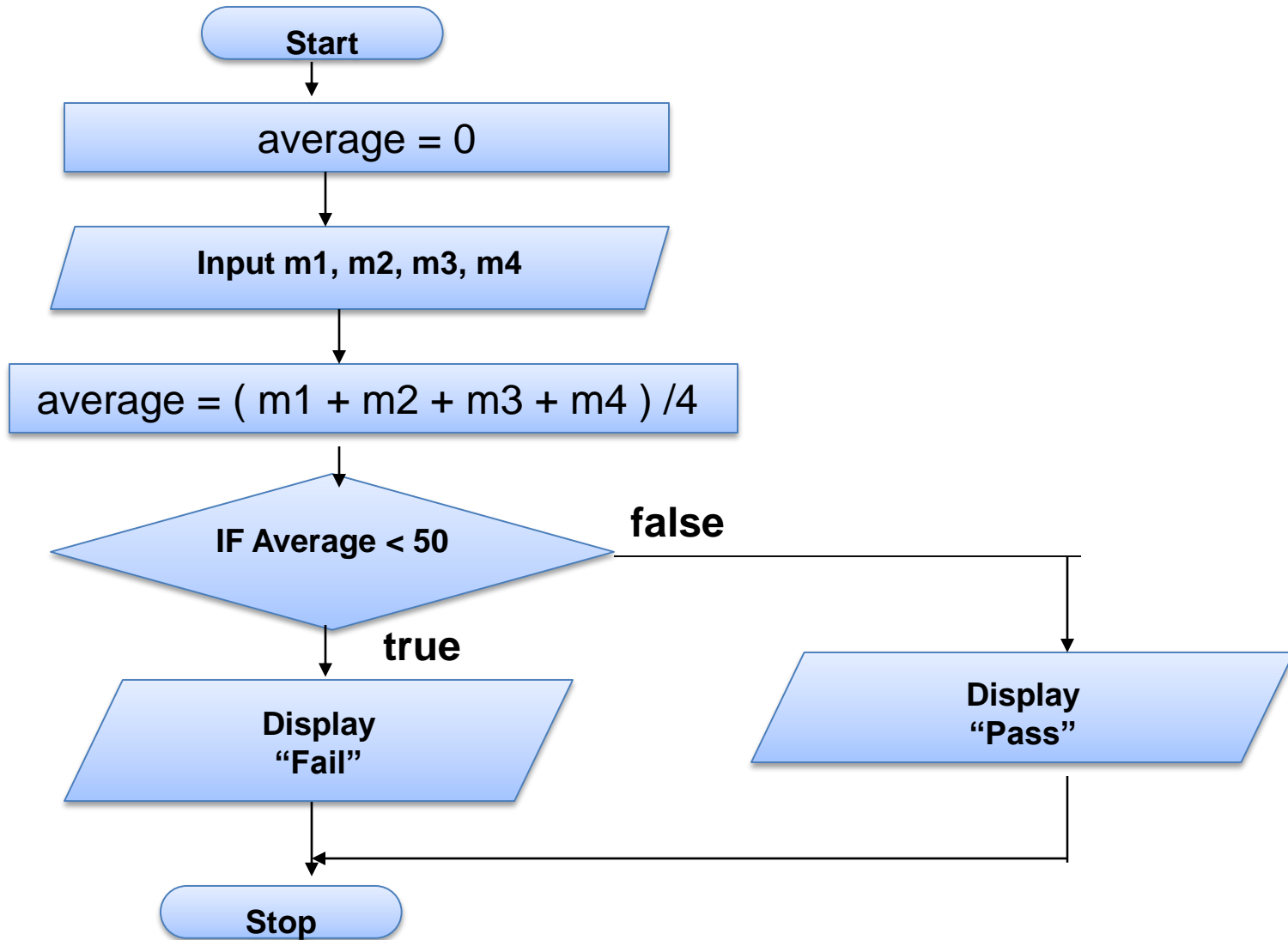
Example-5

Display the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,, 100



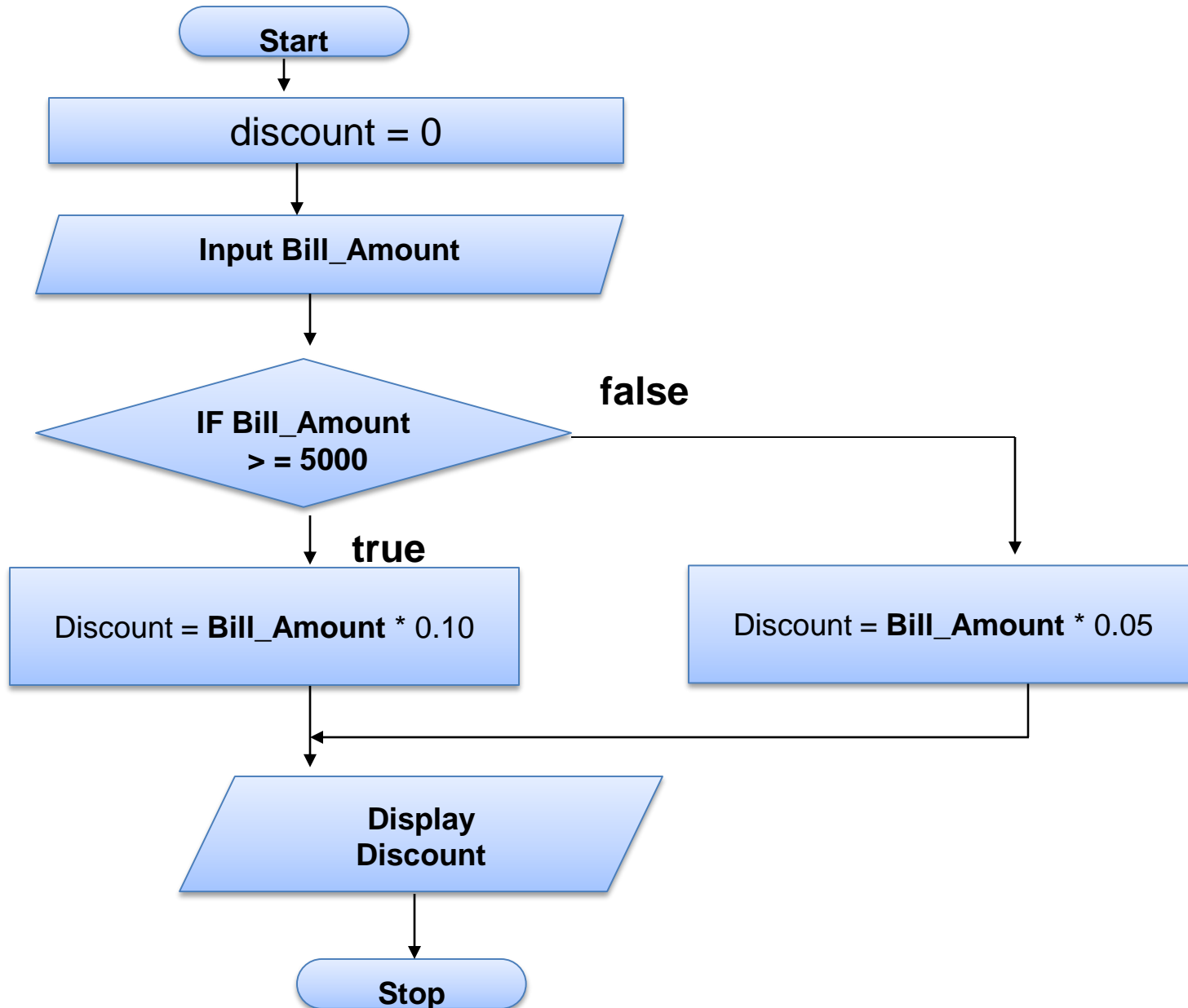
Example -7

- Enter marks of 4 subjects and find the average. If the average is less than 50 then display “pass” else display “fail”.



Example -8

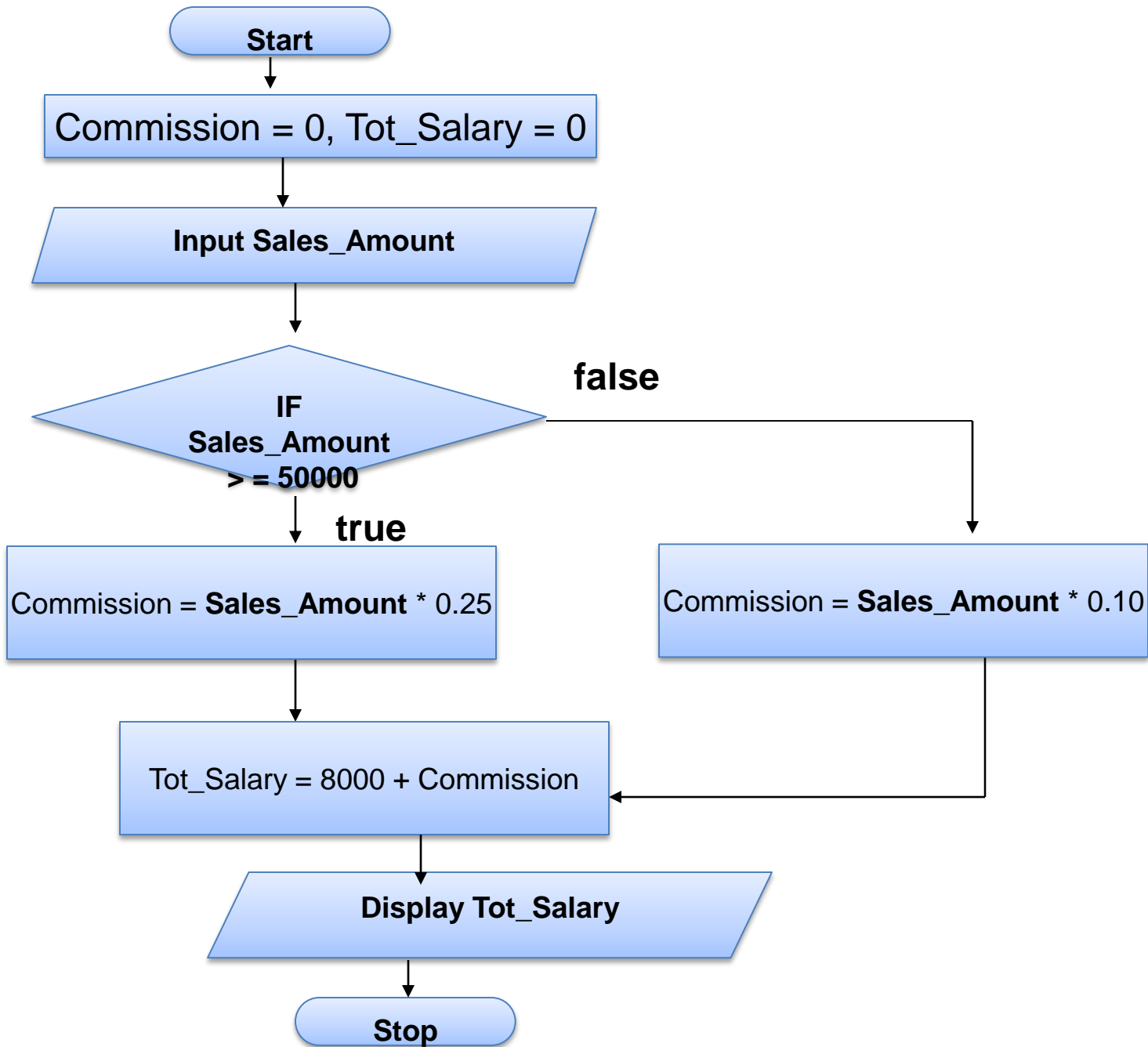
- A company gives discounts for the total bill paid by the customers. If the Bill amount is above Rs. 5000/-, a discount of 10 % is given. Otherwise 5% is given. Input the Bill amount and calculate the discount amount.



Example - 9

- A company pays a basic salary of Rs. 8000/- to the salesmen. If a salesman does sales of Rs. 50,000/- or above, he is given a 25% commission. Otherwise only 10%.

Input the sales done by a salesman and calculate his salary for the month.



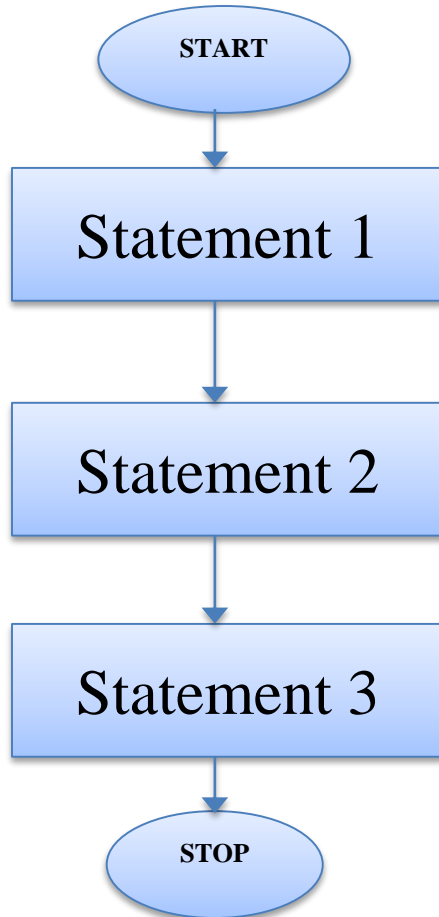
Pseudocodes

- Pseudo codes use every day language...to prepare a brief set of instructions...in the order...in which they will appear in a finished program
- It is an abbreviated version of actual computer code (that's why it is called Pseudocode)
- Once pseudocode is created, it is simple to translate into real programming code.

Control Structures Of a Program

- Sequence
 - Use set of instructions one after the other
- Selection
 - Use IF ... THEN ... ELSE
- Repetition
 - Use WHILE, FOR, REPEAT...UNTILL

Sequence



Pseudocode;

statement 1

statement 2

statement 3

Example - 10

- Write a pseudo code that inputs two numbers (a and b) and calculates the sum of the numbers and output the sum

INPUT a

INPUT b

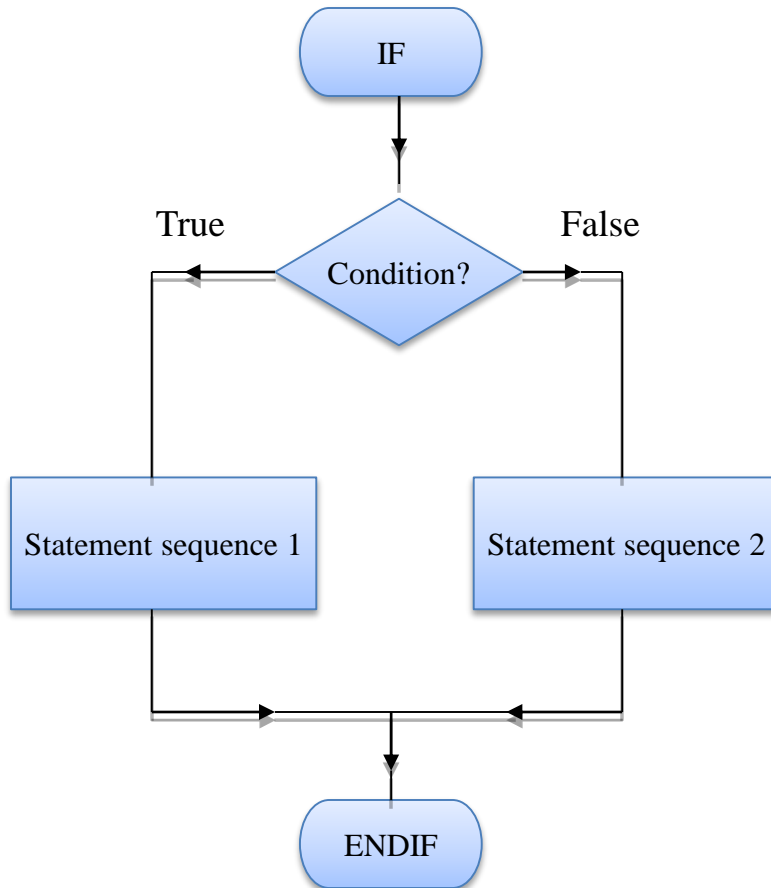
sum = a + b

OUTPUT sum

Selection

- ***Compare and Select One of Two Alternative Actions***
- Select one path according to the condition
 - IF THEN
 - If the condition is true do the statements inside IF
 - No operation if the condition is false
 - IF THEN ELSE
 - If the condition is true do the statements inside IF
 - If the condition is false do the statements inside ELSE

Selection



Pseudocode:

```
IF condition  
THEN  
    sequence-1(statements)  
ELSE  
    sequence-2(statements)  
ENDIF
```

```
IF <condition> THEN  
    sequence 1  
ENDIF
```

```
IF <condition> THEN  
    sequence 1  
ELSE  
    sequence 2  
ENDIF
```

- *Example1:*
IF $a > 0$ THEN
 Print a
END IF

- *Example2:*
IF $a > b$ THEN
 Print a
ELSE
 Print b
END IF

Example-11

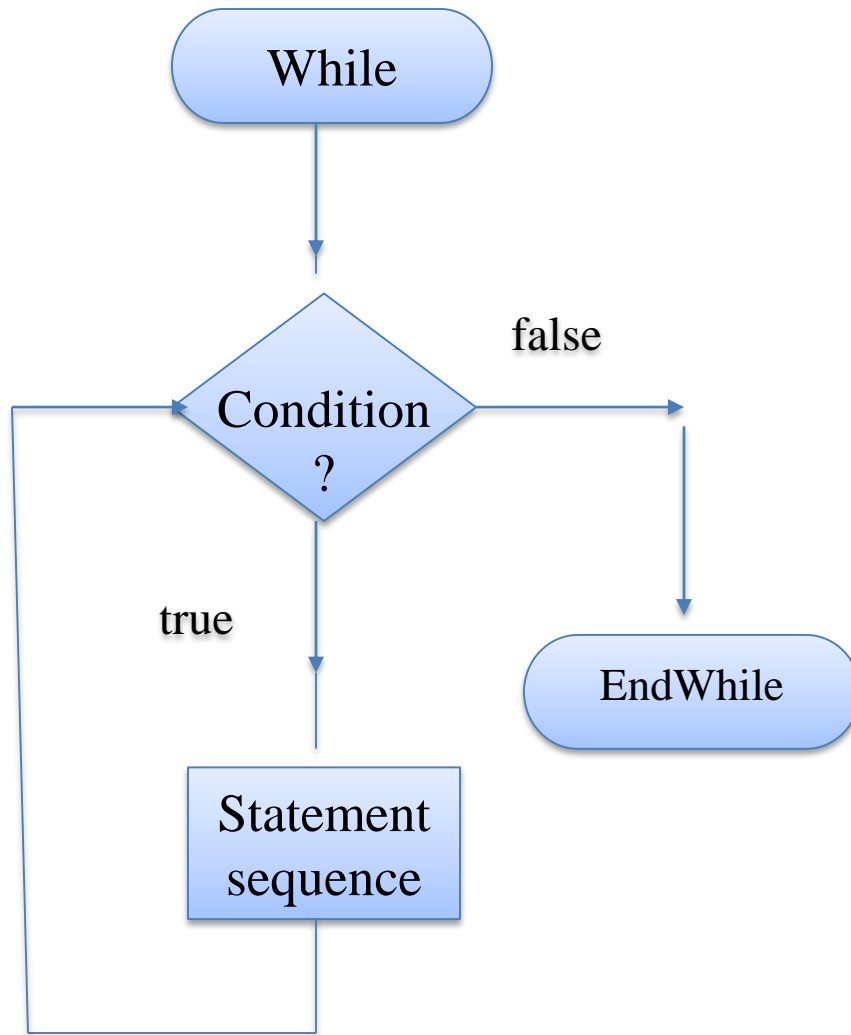
- Write a pseudo code that inputs two numbers (a and b) and output the largest number.

```
INPUT a
INPUT b
IF a < b THEN
    OUTPUT b
ELSE
    OUTPUT a
END IF
```

Repetition

- WHILE ... ENDWHILE

While



Pseudocode:

WHILE <Condition>

Statement- Sequence

END WHILE

Example - 12

- Inputs 5 numbers and outputs the sum and average of them.

```
count = 1  
sum = 0  
average = 0  
WHILE count <= 5 Do  
    INPUT num  
    sum = sum + num  
    count = count + 1  
END WHILE  
average = sum / 5  
DISPLAY sum, average
```

Begin

A=8

B=10

If A=B then

 A=A+B

Else

 B=B-2

END IF

PRINT A,B

END

Begin

count=1

While count <=n

 input houseNo,LR,TR

 units=TR-LR

 if units<65 then

 bill=units X 5.00

 else

 bill=(64X 5.00) + (units -64)X 10.00

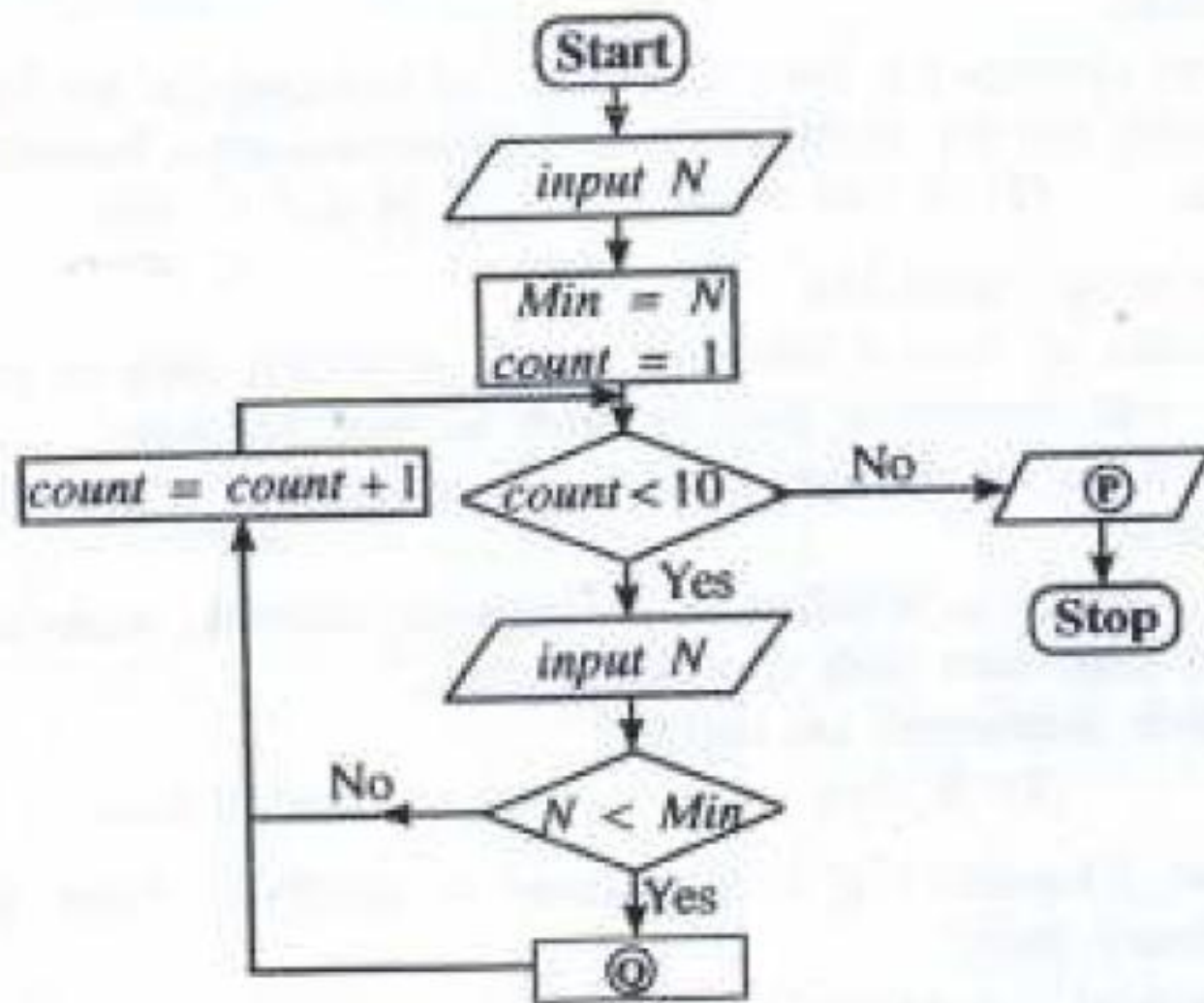
 end if

 print bill

 count =count +1

End while

End



How many times display “HELLO”

Begin

```
count = 0  
repeat  
    display ("HELLO")  
    count = count + 1  
until count > 4  
while count > 4  
    display ("HELLO")  
    count = count - 1  
end while
```

end

Begin

Input average_marks

```
if average_marks > 50 then
    if failed_subjects = 0 then
        scholarship = 'True'
    end if
end if
```

end

Begin

```
count_A = 1  
while count_A <= 10  
    count_A = count_A + 2  
end while
```

End

Begin

```
count_B = 1  
repeat  
    count_B = count_B + 2  
until count_B <= 10
```

End

Begin

```
OddTotal = 0
```

```
count = 0
```

```
CurrentOdd = 1
```

```
while count <= 3
```

```
    OddTotal = OddTotal + CurrentOdd
```

```
    CurrentOdd = CurrentOdd + 2
```

```
    count = count + 1
```

```
end while
```

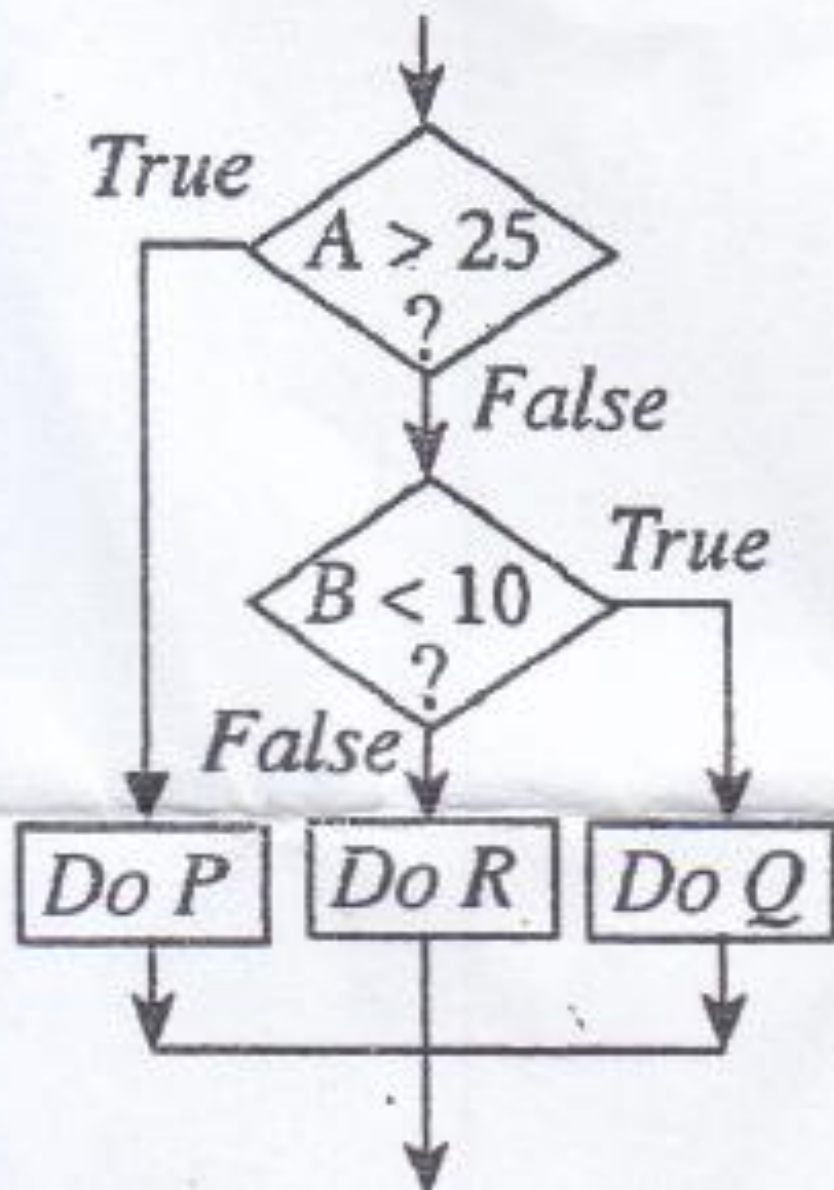
```
print OddTotal
```

End

Begin

```
count = 9  
while count >= 3  
    count = count - 2  
end while
```

End



begin

```
sum = 0
num = 1
while num < 10
    sum = sum + num
    num = num + 2
end while
```

Print sum, num
end

Begin

count=1

max=0

While count <=10

 input no

 if no > max then

 max=no

 else

 end if

 count =count+1

End while

Print max

end

Count=1,max=0

Input n

While count<=n

 input name ,m1,m2,m3

 avg=(m1+m2+m3)/3

 if max>avg then

 max=avg

 maxname=name

 endif

 count=count+1

end while

Print maxname,max

end

Begin

count=1 , tot=0, avg=0

While count <=40

input m1,m2,m3

tot=m1+m2+m3

avg=tot/3

if avg >= 40 then

print "Pass"

else

print "Fail"

endif

count = count +1

End while

End